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46, president  
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case up to £750 (\$900).  
Iran repeats  
refusal to  
extradite  
hijackers  
NICOSIA (AP) — The speaker  
of Iran's parliament Friday  
rejected demands for the  
extradition of the hijackers  
who killed two Americans  
aboard a commandeered  
Kuwait airliner in Tehran  
last week, reported the  
official Iranian news agency, IRNA.  
INSIDE  
● U.S. forces were  
reportedly on the alert  
during Tehran hijack  
drama, page 2  
● JEA, energy officials  
discuss energy con-  
sumption, page 3  
● Evangelists of the  
bullet should be  
penalised, by  
Musa Keilani, page 4  
● Moroccan artist  
attracts New York  
attention, page 5  
● Saudi Arabia, China  
to clash in Asian  
soccer finals, page 6  
● GCC, EC study  
trade accord, page 7  
● Shultz ready for  
"serious, positive"  
talks with Gromyko, page 8

## Rabin: U.N. role pivotal in Naqoura

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday expanding the role of a United Nations peacekeeping force will "make or break" troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon. "I doubt if there will be any results" in the negotiations unless Lebanon agreed to increase the size of the U.N. force and allow it to patrol the border area, Mr. Rabin said at a luncheon of the foreign press association. Mr. Rabin said no ultimatum had been given to the Lebanese but stressed that Israel wanted to see some sign of progress on the issue before the talks adjourn next Thursday for the Christmas and New Year's holiday. "This is the major issue at the present that will make or break the talks in Naqoura," the Lebanese border town where the two sides began negotiations Nov. 8. Lebanon has balked at a larger role for the nine-nation 3,600-man United Nations Truce Monitoring Force in Lebanon (UNTF), and has insisted the regular Lebanese army take control of the territory now occupied by Israel's army.

# Jordan Times

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## Hassan leaves for Hague

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for the Hague on Thursday to chair a session of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues on Saturday. The commission session, to be opened formally by Queen Beatrix of Holland, will discuss a number of humanitarian and world issues like care for the children, handling natural disasters, consequences and disarmament. Before Prince Hassan's departure, Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein was sworn in as Regent.

## Egyptian team heads for U.S.

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian military and economic delegation left Friday for talks in Washington about two-way cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said. Egypt, second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel, receives \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. economic and military assistance. President Hosni Mubarak, who is expected to visit Washington next February, has repeatedly asked the U.S. to increase its aid to Egypt to match that of Israel.

## Turkey praises Cyprus talks

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey on Friday praised as a "positive development" the announcement that leaders of Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities will hold direct talks next month on the future of the Mediterranean island. A government statement gave credit to the "constructive, responsible and compromising attitude" of the Turkish Cypriot side as the primary cause for the breakthrough. The statement added: "It is absolutely necessary for the Greek Cypriots to give up their well-known delaying tactics this time" for the success of the meeting between Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. U.S. welcomes Cyprus summit, page 2.

## British miners' leader fined

ROTHERHAM, England (R) — British coal strike leader Arthur Scargill was fined by a court Friday for ignoring a policeman's order to move from a picket line. Mr. Scargill, 46, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), was cleared by about 50 people and kissed on the cheek by several women as he left the police court. He was fined £250 (\$300) on two charges of obstructing a police officer and obstructing a road and ordered to pay costs of the case up to £750 (\$900).

## Iran repeats refusal to extradite hijackers

NICOSIA (AP) — The speaker of Iran's parliament Friday rejected demands for the extradition of the hijackers who killed two Americans aboard a commandeered Kuwait airliner in Tehran last week, reported the official Iranian news agency, IRNA.

# Finance minister unveils JD 811.2 million draft budget

By Lasse K. Andoni and Saleem B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh Thursday unveiled a JD 811.2 million draft budget for 1985, reflecting a nominal increase of about nine per cent over the JD 770.2 million 1984 budget. Dr. Odeh presented the draft budget to the Lower House of Parliament for discussion and approval after amendments if found necessary.

The new budget also reflects a real growth of 5.3 per cent taking into consideration the three per cent inflation rate for the year 1984. The estimated deficit for the 1985 budget is JD 16.735 million. The main features of the new budget are the large cuts for governmental subsidies on oil products and the increase of funds allocated for salaries of government employees.

The budget said subsidy on oil products will be JD 10 million compared to JD 37 million this year. The idea of cutting subsidy on oil was tackled during the discussion of this year's budget but due to strong opposition the government decided to postpone the execution of its plans. Last week, however, Minister of Energy and

Mineral Resources Hisham Al Kharib disclosed that the government has decided to reduce its subsidies of petroleum products and electricity in a way that "will not affect lower income strata." The trade off was an estimated increase of JD 16 million in funds allocated for the salaries of government employees. As in previous years, the 1985 draft budget is still dictated by Jordan's commitment to strengthen the armed forces, and support the steadfastness of people in the Israeli occupied Arab territories, its large dependence on Arab financial aid and the scarcity of local sources of revenues.

The estimated allocation for defence in 1985 is JD 206 million — 25 per cent of the total budget — and will include funds for the formation of a Jordanian Popular Army.

Dr. Odeh announced Thursday that Jordan has already signed contracts for the purchase of the necessary equipment and arms for the first stage of forming the Jordanian People's Army.

The rather ambitious figure of the 1985 budget reflects optimism on the part of the government in an increase in both local and foreign sources of revenue and probably encouraged by the fact that Jordan's exports in 1984 increased by 60 per cent from 1983.

Some economists, however, warn that behind this substantial increase in next year's budget lies an overestimation of the expected amount of Arab financial aid and even local revenues.

If the economists' expectations prove true, the government will find itself forced to increase its borrowing to cover a growing deficit.

The draft budget, however, does not reflect an expected increase in Arab aid which is estimated at JD 183 million.

Moreover, and according to Dr. Odeh, Jordan is nearing a new stage in its economy in which two important factors will play a major role in the shaping of governmental economic policies. The two factors are the continuing problem of the scarcity of the local resources and sources of revenue and the second is the increasing cost of financing due to the increase in the value of the American dollar and consequently international interest rates and other banking commissions and fees.

The government, for the first time, has included in the draft budget a detailed explanation of major plans to boost local industries and agriculture.

The budget reflects a serious attempt on the part of the government to solve some chronic problems that faces agriculture in



Dr. Hanna Odeh

Jordan. The plans mentioned in the draft budget include solutions to counter overproduction and marketing of agricultural products, the scarcity of water, and a projected increase in government support for basic agricultural products.

The plans concerning local industries clearly reflect a government tendency to offer more incentives to local and foreign investors, thereby encouraging the private sector to increase its shares in industrial investments, to facilitate the process of exporting

local products and to work towards centralising the means of production through the merger of identical industries.

The following are translated excerpts from the draft budget as presented by Dr. Odeh on Thursday:

— To maintain the high standards reached by the Jordanian army to enable it to realise national goals.

— To fulfil the needs and requirements of the civil defence and general security organs to continue their mission of maintaining the national security and stability.

Necessary measures have been taken to implement the Peoples Army Law to give people the chance to participate in defending the country and to back the armed forces.

The government has already signed contracts for the purchase of the necessary arms and weapons for the first stage of forming the Peoples Army. The funds allocated for this purpose are part of allocation made for defence.

— To develop the productive potentials of the Jordanian economy, particularly the projects and activities which involve the exploitation of local resources and potential and usage of modern technology in order to enhance Jordan's self-sufficiency.

— To increase local revenues to cover the recurrent expenditure and a growing percentage of the capital expenditure while at the same time continuing to control the general expenditures.

— To work towards making all sectors of the economy and areas of the Jordanian society benefit from the country's developmental achievements. This can be realised through the completion of developmental infrastructure projects and extending public services to all the sectors and areas of Jordan.

— To render special care to encourage local and Arab investment and to continue efforts to consolidate the foundations of joint Arab economic cooperation.

According to Dr. Odeh, the government will base its direction of the national economy on two considerations — the scarcity of local sources of revenue and the growing increase in financing costs.

The government will strive to increase local sources of revenue, of which taxes and other levies constitute the largest percentage.

yet at the same time improve the way they are collected and take into consideration the realisation of social justice.

The government will also take specific steps to improve all sectors according to the priorities dictated by the economy's needs and balanced monetary and financial policies.

The report pointed out the main objectives the government plans to achieve in different sectors.

Agriculture is a major priority as far as developmental projects in 1985 are concerned since the livelihood of a large sector of the Jordanian population is directly and indirectly related to this important sector which is inextricably intertwined with nutrition security. The government has endorsed several measures to develop and increase the agricultural output:

1) To complete the solid foundation for marketing and manufacturing agricultural products.

2) To adopt new marketing patterns for agricultural products to solve overproduction crisis.

These marketing patterns should consider striking a balance between production, the consumers' needs and the potentials of exporting agricultural products abroad.

(Continued on page 5)

## 3 killed, 21 injured in new occupation crime

# Lebanon to take Israeli massacre in occupied south to United Nations

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon is considering a protest to the United Nations after an Israeli massacre in South Lebanon Thursday in which three villagers died and 21 were reported injured and 135 detained.

Announcing the proposal, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Israel was behaving like a "wolf" in the occupied south and the government's main task was to stand fast against its "inhuman and fascist practices." Mr. Karami was addressing representatives in Beirut of seven southern Shi'ite Muslim villages. Sources in the south, who declined to be identified, gave the same figures to Reuters. They said the dead and some of the injured had been shot in the operation, carried out by an Israeli mechanised battalion of about 40 armoured vehicles and 600 troops backed by up to 200 plainclothes "Shin Bet" security agents.

"We are considering the possibility of submitting a complaint to the (U.N.) Security Council," Mr. Karami said. "It is no longer permissible for the world to remain indifferent to these tragedies and leave the wolf free to sow corruption among the people. By this I mean Israel."

The Foreign Ministry had ordered Lebanon's U.N. ambassador to submit a memorandum to the Security Council outlining "the events that took place in southern villages at the hands of Israeli forces." Beirut Radio stations reported.

for a meeting when necessary. Beirut Radio said protest sit-ins were taking place at mosques and churches in the south after a call Thursday night by Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri for demonstrations against "this new Israeli crime."

Mr. Berri, leader of the Shi'ite militia "Amal" and minister for South Lebanon, has called for a general strike in the Israeli-occupied region Saturday.

Sources in the south, who declined to be identified, confirmed the Beirut Radio casualty and detention toll for the Israeli massacre and said tension was high in the region.

Mr. Berri named three of the four people he said were killed when Israeli troops entered several villages. He said the dead were "a martyr in Burj Rahhal, and two women

(Continued on page 5)  
(photo on page 2)

## Blast kills 2 children in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — An explosion in Baghdad Wednesday killed two children and wounded five other people, four of them critically, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

He blamed "agents of the Iranian and Syrian regimes" for the blast, in Saddam Street in central Baghdad.

In a statement on Baghdad Radio, the spokesman said an "explosive charge" killed schoolchildren Ghassan Matti Shammour, 10, and Inad Youman, 13.

## PLO leadership to resume dialogue with dissidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly elected Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) held a meeting Thursday in Tunis and decided to resume dialogue with Damascus-based factions.

The committee, which was elected by the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman last month, formed what it called a "dialogue committee" to contact the independent factions that boycott the Amman session.

Reports from Tunis also said that the committee, which met under the chairmanship of Yasser Arafat, also decided to form PNC consultation committees for the PLO leadership.

Fateh, the largest commando movement under the PLO umbrella, has already initiated dialogue with one of the Syrian-based independent factions, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) headed by Nayef Hawatmeh.

The DFLP, along with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and some leaders of the Palestine Liberation Front, boycotted the PNC session in Amman.

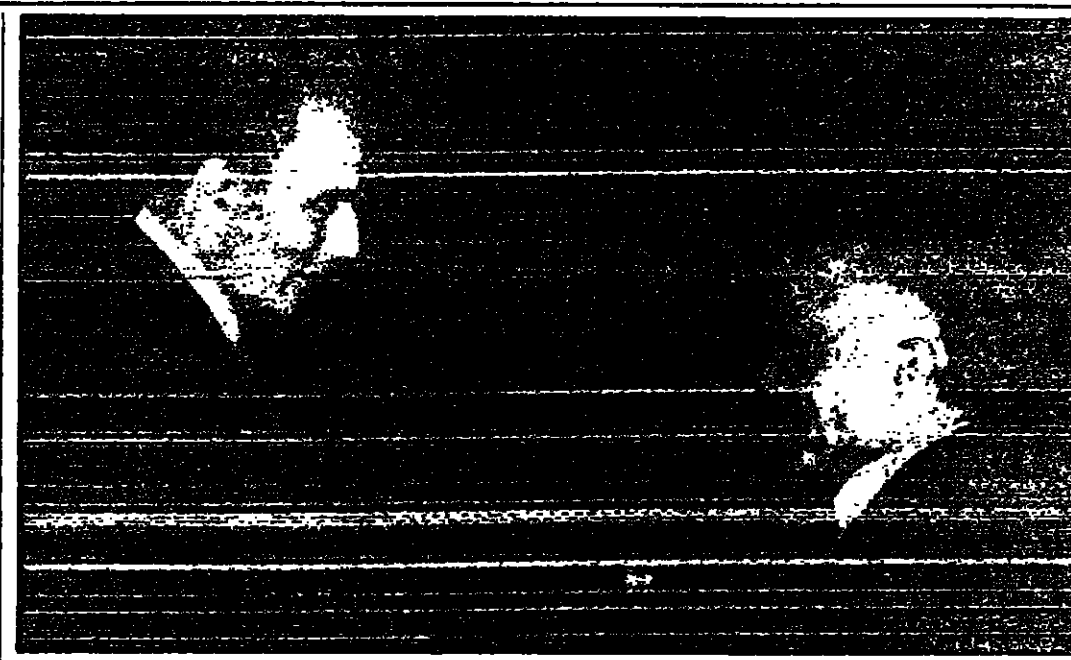
Meanwhile in Paris, exiled Mauritanian opposition groups Friday called on the country's new leaders to return to a position of neutrality on the Western Sahara.

The military commanders who seized power in the coup, had reaffirmed support for Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco in the Western Sahara.

The leading exiled opposition group, the Paris-based Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania, called for "effective neutrality with regard to the Sahara problem," while still expressing support for the new strongman.

airports were reopened Friday. Meanwhile in Paris, exiled Mauritanian opposition groups Friday called on the country's new leaders to return to a position of neutrality on the Western Sahara.

The military commanders who seized power in the coup, had reaffirmed support for Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco in the Western Sahara.



His Majesty King Hussein is greeted by French President Francois Mitterrand on the steps of the Elysee Palace, prior to their meeting, Friday (AP wirephoto)

## 'Jordanian, Egyptian and Iraqi summit planned'

KUWAIT (AP) — The leaders of Egypt, Iraq and Jordan will hold a tripartite summit conference in the Iraqi capital next month to be followed by Baghdad's restoration of its diplomatic ties with Cairo, the newspaper Al Watan reported Friday.

Quoting unidentified Arab diplomats, the paper said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would be in Baghdad early January at the invitation of President Saddam Hussein.

King Hussein was expected to follow and a tripartite summit to be held by the three leaders to discuss the prospects of an international conference on the Palestinian problem and Arab and international efforts to end the 50-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the paper said.

Iraq was expected to reestablish its diplomatic relations with Cairo in the Middle of January "although Baghdad would have preferred that move to come through a pan-Arab summit conference," the paper quoted the diplomats as saying.

Most of the Arab World ruptured ties with Egypt after its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel in accordance with a pan-Arab summit recommendation hosted by Baghdad. Jordan restored its ties with Cairo in September.

"A summit will be held at which the (three leaders) will discuss Middle East problems and prospects for a common effort to define a formula to resolve the Palestinian question, to be discussed at the next Arab summit," Al Watan said Friday. No date has been fixed for a new Arab summit.

## Murphy arrives in Cairo for talks with Mubarak

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived Friday for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak expected to cover prospects for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and Middle East peace.

Mr. Murphy visited Israel, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia before his arrival here for a two-day stay. He will meet Mr. Mubarak early Saturday and later have talks with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During his talks with Mr. Mubarak and other senior officials, Mr.

Murphy is expected to discuss a joint Egyptian-Jordanian endorsement of King Hussein's call for an international conference with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr. Murphy is expected to determine whether Egypt's endorsement of such a conference, contained in a joint communique at the end of King Hussein's visit here this month, goes beyond Cairo's commitment to the 1978 Camp David agreements signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

## King returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman today at the end of private visits to Britain and France.

In France on Friday, the King held talks with President Francois Mitterrand on the current situation in the Middle East and efforts to convene an international peace conference to solve the Palestinian problem under United Nations auspices. The King and President Mitterrand also reviewed bilateral relations.

Reuters reported from Paris that the King and Mr. Mitterrand, during their one-hour talks, discussed developments in the region since Mr. Mitterrand visited Jordan in July.

Asked what was required to break the current deadlock in the Middle East, the King told reporters in Paris: "A realisation by all that the time has come to make the greatest efforts, taking into consideration the interests of generations to come, to establish a just and durable peace before it is too late."

"There are problems that deserve being solved within the context of an Arab summit," he added. "We should attempt to solve these problems to get out of the situation of stagnation that has existed for a long time." The last Arab summit was held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982.

King Hussein said he hoped a renewed dialogue between Jordan and the PLO would continue and help break the impasse in the

(Continued on page 5)

## Indian gas-hit city turns ghost town

BHOPAL, India (Agencies) — The area around the Union Carbide plant was a ghost town Friday after panicked residents fled in fear of another gas leak like the one that killed more than 2500 peoples 11 days ago.

Most houses and shops stood empty in a four-kilometre radius around the chemical factory. Across the street from the factory, where many of the victims had lived, only a few people walked in the narrow lanes between the mud brick huts and shanties.

The chaotic exodus began Wednesday when news spread that the government planned to neutralise the Union Carbide plant's remaining 15 tons of poisonous methyl isocyanate on Sunday by turning it into pesticide.

Despite government assurances that the process was not dangerous, trains, buses and trucks leaving Bhopal on Friday were still jammed with people carrying their meagre possessions in burlap bags on their heads.

stay in homes near the plant during the neutralisation process. Estimating that about 150,000 people left the city, police said 4,000 private vehicles left the city and ticket queues at the main railway station stretched into the street.

For the second day running, passengers clambered on the roof of buses and hung from windows. Hospitals said 200 patients, victims of the Dec. 3 disaster, checked out against the advice of doctors.

In other developments, U.S.

medical experts said they could not guarantee there would not be long-term effects from inhaling the gas and the two top Indian executives of the company were ordered released on bail.

While refugee camps for 125,000 people set up six-kilometres from the factory were virtually empty, people made their own way to towns up to 200 kilometres away.

By nightfall, six hours after the official evacuation plan went into operation, only 550 people were in the 10 camps.

**YUGOSLAV TRADE EXHIBITION**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

THE YUGOSLAV TRADE EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN AT 5 P.M. SATURDAY, DEC. 8. THE EXHIBITION COMPRISES PRODUCTS OF 55 VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, AND VISITORS ARE WELCOME TO TOUR THE EXHIBITION AS OF DEC. 9 TO THE EVENING OF DEC. 15, FROM 10 A.M. TO 8 P.M.



# U.S. forces reportedly flew to Arab capital during hijack

**KUWAIT (Agencies) —** The United States flew a special combat unit to an unidentified Arab capital neighbouring Iran preparatory to launching a commando operation to free the hostages aboard the Kuwaiti jetliner hijacked last week to Tehran, the newspaper Al Qabas reported Friday.

In a prominent front-page report, Al Qabas said the unit named "Delta" is prepared for special tasks.

The plane was commandeered by four Arabic-speaking terrorists who killed two Americans during the six-day ordeal that ended Sunday with the storming of the plane by Iranian security and the release of the last batch of survivors. Two other Americans were among that batch.

The paper said that when Syria, an ally of Iran, learnt of the American unit's presence, it pressured Tehran to end the hijack operation on its own.

As further details of the ordeal filtered through released crew and passengers, the newspaper Al Watan reported that the first American to be killed by the hijackers was selected because "he tore up his passport."

The two Americans killed have been identified as Charles Hegna and William Stanford, both employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

The plane was on a regular

flight from Kuwait to Karachi, Pakistan via Dubai when it was diverted to Mehrabad Airport in Tehran on Dec. 4. The body of Hegna was thrown out of the plane shortly after it landed, while Stanford was shot in cold blood on the ramp two days later.

The two American survivors, Charles Kapor, 57, and John Costa, 50, are back in the U.S. Iran Friday agreed to allow a team of technicians from Kuwait to repair the Kuwaiti Airbus airliner, still parked at Tehran Airport following the hijacking.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday Iran had approved a Kuwaiti request for the team to fly in, the Iranian News Agency IRNA said.

An IRNA report received here said the Kuwaiti technicians would check damage to the Airbus and carry out repairs.

Kuwait's Ambassador to Washington said Friday the Kuwaiti airliner might have been deliberately selected because it carried Kuwaiti and U.S. officials.

Ambassador Sheikh Saud Nasir

Al Sabah told the Washington Post in an interview that the hijackers left Beirut last week carrying forged Lebanese passports. "We tend to lean toward the fact that (the hijacking) was well planned" with extensive intelligence and surveillance because the Airbus jet carried three U.S. AID officials and three Kuwaiti diplomats, he said.

"Was that coincidental or well-planned?" the ambassador asked.

**U.S. opposes 'swap' proposal**  
Meanwhile the White House said Thursday it frowned on a reported Iranian proposal to extradite the hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner in exchange for an exiled Iranian rebel leader.

Presidential Spokesman Larry Speakes said Iran was obliged under international law to put the four hijackers on trial or extradite them to face a court in another country.

According to reports published in U.S. newspapers Thursday, Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi said Wednesday the gunmen would only be extradited in exchange for an exiled rebel leader he charged with responsibility for hundreds of deaths in Iran.

He did not name the man but

was thought to be referring to Paris-based Massoud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahedin, who fled to France in 1981.

Asked if the United States would frown on such a swap, Mr. Speakes replied: "Yes."

Mr. Speakes repeated White House assertions that Iran did not do all it could to end the hostage drama more quickly. Mr. Rajavi Thursday denied a charge by Iran's prime minister that his group was involved in an airline hijack attempt last week.

The accusation was an attempt by the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to divert "world opinion away from the disasters that took place, with the direct cooperation of the Khomeini regime, during the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner," said Mr. Rajavi in a statement released under the name of the Muslim Iranian Students Society.

Mr. Rajavi, who signed the statement as chairman of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, referred to remarks made Wednesday by Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi. Mr. Mousavi was responding to charges of official Iranian complicity in the hijacking, in which two American passengers were murdered by four hijackers at Tehran Airport.



**AFTERMATH:** A Lebanese woman stands in the wreckage of her house in the South Lebanese village of Maaraka where the Israeli occupation forces blew up several houses and opened fire on the villagers killing and wounding several on Thursday (AP wirephoto)

## Saeh: Soviets advised Arabs against pressuring Egypt on Camp David

**CAIRO (J.T.) —** Palestine National Council (PNC) speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh said here that the Soviet Union has advised the Arabs not to pressure Egypt into cancelling the Camp David agreement for the time being at least.

Sheikh Saeh, speaking in an interview published by the Cairo magazines: Al Mawassaf and Akher Saia said that Egypt must be won over to the Arab side because its absence from the scene had in the past encouraged Israel to launch aggression on Arab states.

Sheikh Saeh said that the PNC and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should "try to benefit from Egypt's stand and its demands for an independent Palestinian state in Palestine and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland."

"Egypt is the greatest Arab power militarily, demographically and politically and can play a leading role in support of the Palestinian people's cause, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will not spare any efforts for helping the Palestinians regain their rights," Sheikh Saeh said.

He referred in particular to the Egyptian help and protection to the Palestinians as they left the besieged town of Tripoli.

Sheikh Saeh said that His Majesty King Hussein's proposals to the PNC meeting in Amman represent a call for a joint action to reach a formula aimed at bringing about a liberation of the occupied land, and PLO's rejection of the Resolution 242 should not hamper our efforts for liberating our lands as holy places.

"The PNC strongly opposes any attempts to impose hegemony on

the PLO and we refuse to adopt carbon copy policy similar to that of Syria or any other Arab country and we refuse to be an object for bargaining, or a tool in the hand of anyone," Sheikh Saeh said.

It was indeed the first time in its history that at its Amman session the PNC elected a speaker without outside influence, Sheikh Saeh said.

He also stressed that the PNC is committed to the Fez Arab Summit resolutions "and will remain committed to escalate all forms of struggle to achieve the objectives of the Palestinian people."

He said the Middle East region will remain unstable and insecure until the Palestine problem has been solved and the Palestinians are given their legitimate rights in their homeland and their independent state.

ing the session to provide it with such a subject 45 days prior to the session's date, in order to list it on the agenda of the session, which will be chaired this time by the United Arab Emirates.

Time's statement was attached to a letter U.S. district court Judge Abraham D. Sofaer sent Israeli officials in the long negotiations between the court and the Israeli cabinet to gain permission for the publication of secret documents related to Mr. Sharon's role in the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut in September 1982.

Mr. Sharon's lead attorney, Milton S. Gould, indicated that he and his client were undecided whether to continue their legal battle against Time if the magazine prints a correction.

Earlier, Mr. Sharon disclosed that he already has plans for spending the money that he hopes to win in his \$50 million libel suit against Time Inc.

Speaking with reporters outside the courtroom after the nearly month-long trial recessed for the day, Mr. Sharon talked excitedly about how he would establish a fund Israelis could draw on for lawsuits if they believe they are libeled.

He said he would also launch a worldwide educational programme on "the dangers of terror, Arab terror" with some of the money. — Washington Post.

## Senator in Israel for aid talks

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** A member of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee arrived here Friday to examine Israel's economic aid needs.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, is to meet with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and senior economic officials next week. He will be joined Saturday by Sen. Robert Kasten, R-Wisconsin.

Their trip coincides with the departure of a top-level Israeli delegation to Washington for a meeting of a joint economic commission set up by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Israel intends to ask the Americans for \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for 1985, on top of the \$2.6 billion aid already appropriated, Israel Radio reported.

Israel got \$1.2 billion of that aid last month in one lump sum and it used the money to shore up its declining foreign currency reserves which fell below the danger point in September.

The Americans already have made it clear they would not pump more money into the Israeli economy until the government takes steps to stem inflation, lower its balance of payments deficit and cut its budget of \$23 billion.

Mr. Peres' government instituted a wage-price freeze last month as a means of stabilising the economy, but experts warn that the country's economy will continue to founder.

## U.S. welcomes Cyprus summit

**WASHINGTON (R) —** The White House has welcomed an announcement by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that a summit meeting of the Turkish and Cypriot leaders in Cyprus will be held in January.

"We view this as a very positive development, one that would create new opportunities to end the divisions of Cyprus and establish a United Cypriot government," said presidential spokesman Larry Speakes.

He said the U.N. secretary-general would have the full support of the Reagan administration in his effort to arrange a settlement.

**Veto in vital areas**

Meanwhile diplomats in Ankara said Thursday Turkish Cypriots would have a veto in decision-taking in 10 areas they regard as vital under a draft agreement for a Cyprus union.

But they said Turkey feared that Greek-Cypriot leader Spyros Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus, had reservations on this and also the amount of territory Greek Cypriots would get and the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday after months of separate talks with Mr. Kyprianou and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş that the two were to meet on Jan. 17. Mr. Denktaş accepted the draft agreement in full, the diplomats said.

The U.N. chief has sought to lay the basis for a federal republic of Cyprus to settle the intercommunal dispute which has split the Mediterranean island.

The diplomats, familiar with the negotiations and Turkish Cypriot policy, said the veto areas included foreign affairs, international transport, money and banking, the federal economy and federal judiciary. They would also include defence "as it relates to international guarantees."

**Pullout of Turkish troops**

Mr. Denktaş had originally listed 12 "vital" areas but dropped health and veterinary matters from his demands.

In discussing a withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Turkish troops in the north of the island, Mr. Denktaş would want to discuss security guarantees for his people as well as a timetable for the pullout, the diplomats said.

The troops have been there since Turkey invaded in 1974 after a pro-Greek coup in Nicosia. Turkish Cypriots last year declared their area an independent state, but only Ankara has recognised it.

The diplomats said it was understood by Mr. Perez de Cuellar that Turkish Cypriots would get the Foreign Affairs portfolio in the government, but it appeared Mr. Kyprianou wanted this to rotate between the two communities with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Denktaş during the talks dropped a demand for a rotating presidency and accepted a reduction in Turkish-Cypriot territory from the present 37 per cent to 29 per cent of the island, the diplomats said.

The draft agreement calls for a moratorium on any action which could endanger the process of negotiation, they added.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
21:05	News Summary
21:10	Play of the Week
21:15	News Summary
21:20	Classical Concert
21:25	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsweek 06:30 The World
06:30	Newsweek 06:30 The World
07:00	Newsweek 07:00 The World
07:30	Newsweek 07:30 The World
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24:00	Newsweek 24:00 The World

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, ceramics and wood carvings by Ammanah Al Jamal and Mohammad Samara at the Royal Cultural Centre until Dec. 17.	
* An exhibition of books on Western art at the British Council until Dec. 16.	
* An exhibition of oil and water-colours by Nelly (Swiss) at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre until Dec. 22.	
* An exhibition of graphics by Yasser Dweik at the British Council.	
FILM	
* "The Great Muppet Caper" (97 minutes) at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
PLAY	
* A pantomime play entitled "Jack and the Beanstalk" at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (Dec. 13th, 14th, and 15th).	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267	
American Centre - 44371	
American Cultural Library - 41520	
British Council - 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre - 37009	
Goethe Institute - 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre - 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777	
Hays Arts Centre - 665195	
Hussein Youth City - 667181	
Y.W.C.A. - 664251	
Amman Municipal Library - 36111	
University of Jordan Library - 843553	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) - 24590	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) - 37440	
St. Basil Church (Roman Catholic) - 661757	
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) - 771751	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) - 41559	
Armenian Catholic Church - 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church - 775261	
St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) - 771751	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) - 816334	
Baptist School in Shmeisani - 816334	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:42 (Fajr)	
06:49 (Sunat)	
11:51 (Dhuhr)	
14:15 (Asr)	
16:32 (Maghrib)	
17:59 (Isha)	
MUSEUMS	
Hussein Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic	

# FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airline information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:50	Cairo (MS)
07:30	Aqaba (RJ)
08:30	Dubai, Karachi (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:55	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:55	Dhahran (RJ)
10:10	Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
10:30	Beirut (RJ)
10:45	Riyadh (RJ)
11:15	Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Moscow (GF)
14:40	Kuwait (KU)
16:30	Baghdad (JA)
17:25	Athens (RJ)
17:30	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
18:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:45	Tripoli (RJ)
19:45	Lebanon (RJ)
20:00	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
20:15	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:30	Cairo (MS)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
08:10	Baghdad (RJ)
08:30	Bucharest, Larnaca (RO)

### DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:50	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:40	Beirut (RJ)
07:15	Aqaba (RJ)
07:30	Cairo (MS)
08:15	Beirut (RJ)
08:30	Athens (OA)
11:30	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Athens (RJ)
12:00	Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:15	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:30	Frankfurt (RJ)
12:30	Rome, Paris (RJ)
13:00	Bahrain (OF)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)
17:30	Baghdad (JA)
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:45	Cairo (RJ)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)
21:30	Cairo (MS)
02:40	Larnaca, Bucharest (RO)

## MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Volta River
- Sindbad
- Indiana
- Ville de Mirage
- Midway
- Wilhelmsburg
- Kriell Emerald
- Ausangil Diligence

Amman Kuwait and Seas Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

## MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds

Belgian franc	64.6	65
Dutch guilder	115.2	115.9
Egyptian guinea	312/	313.3
French franc	42.4	42.7
Irish dollar	332.6	341.6
Italian lire (for 100)	21/	21.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	162.4	163.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1325.3	1331.6
Lebanese lira	46.1	47.2
Omani rial	1157.1/	1158
Qatari riyal	110.5	111.1
Saudi riyal	112.9	113.6
Swedish crown	45.5	45.8
Swiss franc	157.1/	158
Syrian lira	39.9	41
U.A.E. dirham	109.4	110.4
U.K. sterling pound	480.8	483.7
U.S. dollar	401.5	403.5
W. German mark	139/	130.8

## WEATHER

Bullen supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be foggy in the early morning, with northwesterly moderate winds, and local showers in the afternoon. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman	2/11
Aqaba	2/14
Deserts	9/20
Jordan Valley	9/18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 17.8. Humidity readings: Amman 93 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.

# USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 775111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333

## HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44221-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malha, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845945
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Bashair Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Al-Bashair	662192
Al-Bashair, Al-Bashair	664152
Al-Bashair, J. Amman	77101-3
Al-Bashair, J. Amman	775111-3
Army, Malha	91611

## NIGHT DUTY

**AMMAN:**  
Dr. Mohammad Lebbadch. 96260

Dr. Kamal Al Rameh	770018
Mirsh pharmacy	776910
Natrich pharmacy	23672
Al Himsa pharmacy	21571
Fayez pharmacy	26162
Al Samah pharmacy	(-)

## TAXIS:

Khryssan taxi	41541
Bassam Palace taxi	811857
Siyala taxi	43265
Hussein taxi	21176
Children taxi	664988
Abul taxi	21127
Al Kooz	779274

## IRBD

Dr. Ahmad Al Basrawi	79925
Bashar pharmacy	7543

## ZARQA:

Dr. Bassem Shajrawi	983038
Royal pharmacy	(-)

## GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Police complaints	666412
Police complaints	661176
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	
Repair service	11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J/s per bag	
Apple (double red)	240/180
Apple (golden)	240/180
Apple (starbon)	240/180
Banana	220/240
Banana (Mekansam)	240/210
Banana	240/210
Brandy	628/550
Cabbage	130/100
Cherries	628/550
Corrot	120/90
Cumiflower	200/150
Cucumber (large)	250/220
Cucumber (small)	480/460
Eggplant (large)	120/90
Eggplant (small)	170/130
Garlic	180/150
Grape	180/160
Grapfruit	130/-90
Leason	130/100
Malhou	380/300
Maudia	140/100
Marrow (large)	300/150
Marrow (small)	300/200
Onion (dry)	340/300
Onion (green)	160/120
Olives	600/550
Orange	360/300
Orange (Abu Sanaa)	220/180
Orange (Shmeisani)	170/140
Pear (Amman)	30/20
Pear (Amman)	550/300
Pepper (sweet)	150/120
Pepper (hot green)	160/120
Peppercorn	100/150



## Alia celebrates 21st anniversary today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Saturday celebrated its 21st anniversary, proud that its efforts have resulted in linking Jordan with four continents. Alia Director General Mahmoud Balqaz said in a statement issued on the eve of the anniversary.

Mr. Balqaz said that Alia started off as a small airline company linking Amman with four Arab capitals and over the past 21 years it grew and expanded into an international carrier assuming the 35th position among world airlines.

At present, Alia operates 108 weekly flights from the Queen Alia International Airport to destinations in all four corners of the globe, he said. Seven of these flights, he said, are to the United States, 13 are to Europe, 21 flights

are to countries in the Far East, three are to north Africa and 71 are to Middle East capitals.

Altogether Alia's planes did 44,000 flying hours in 1984 and carried 1.33 million passengers and 35,000 tonnes of various items, Mr. Balqaz said. He said that it is still premature to give details about the airline's profit and loss for operations in 1984, but the total revenues are expected to amount to JD 135 million. A new Alia plan for 1985 estimates that total revenues will reach JD 147 million, Mr. Balqaz added.

He said that the new plan provides for at least 46,000 flying hours, a six per cent increase over the 1984 operations, improving performance and increasing the passenger capacity by 1.65 million passengers over 1984 figures.

## JD 4m in bonds allocated to finance WAJ projects

AMMAN (Petra) — JD 4 million in bonds has been allocated to the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) to finance its projects in the various parts of the country. The amount represents the second issue of bonds worth JD 4 million, which has been put up for subscription during the period from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Abdul Qader Dweik, director general of the Jordan Securities Corporation (JSC) in its capacity as lead manager of the loan, said

that the amounts which have been subscribed for the combined bond issues exceeded 25 per cent of the nominal value of the total loan. He added that subscriptions totalled more than JD 10 million while the nominal value of the two issues is JD 8 million.

Speaking about the role played by financial institutions in supporting various developmental projects, Mr. Dweik said that the financial corporations work towards providing syndicated loans or direct facilities to industrial and development projects.

## 'Panto' frolics delight young audiences

By Rana Sabbagh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman Players are presenting for the first time in Jordan a traditional British full-fledged pantomime, "Jack and the Beanstalk", at the Royal Cultural Centre, Pantomime was originally a mime show but for many years the British have incorporated sound, songs, dances and jokes to produce an individual family show, usually staged at Christmas.

Pantomime are usually based on fairy tales with the principal boy always played by a girl, the mother always played by a male comedian and with a couple of funny men to play the baddies or robbers, a tradition followed by the Amman Players.

A fairy tale is known to be a fictitious narration with an imaginative story for children that has a moral lesson behind it. Hence, Jack and the Beanstalk, had a message that revolved around the proverbial satisfaction is an inexhaustible treasure, and that everyone should be convinced with the least he has.

The audience, mainly children of this age and above, were transported into a world of fantasy and happiness especially when good triumphed over evil. The main characters drew the children's attention, made them laugh and enhanced the concept of this play. Widow Twankey, Jack's mother, played by Larry Cooper managed to make the children sympathise with him; he also made them laugh through his attitudes, funny acting and through the costume and orange coat's hat which he was wearing. Egg, the greedy baddie was played by Andy Murphy and was short, fat and had funny looks and a cheerful outfit.

bout, had a minor role, but she fascinated the children at the end of the play when she took off her black gown and appeared in her white fairy robe.

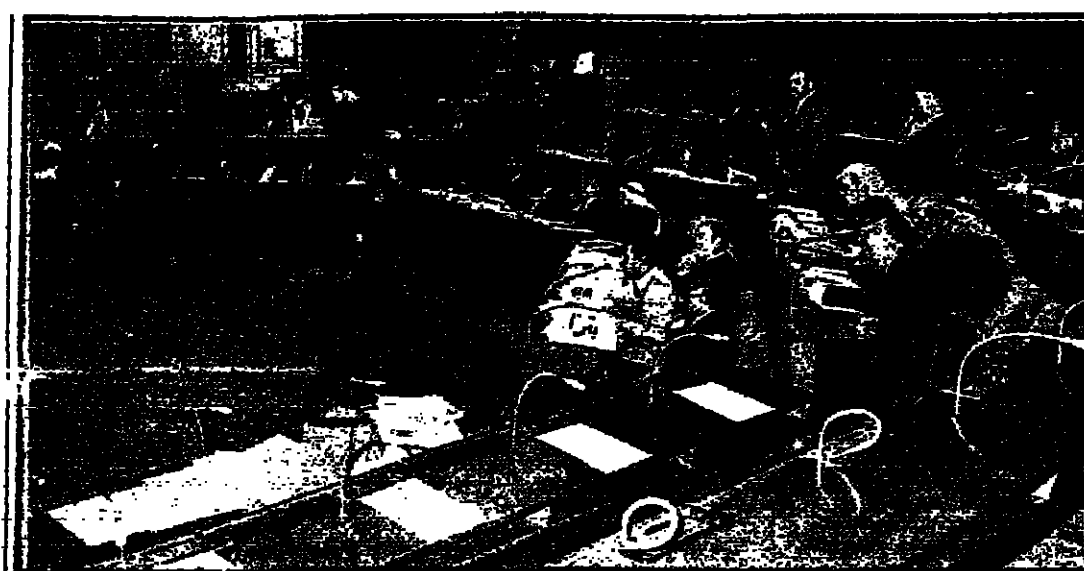
### Snufflegobbler

Jill, the princess played by Julia Cooper, was a beautiful, thin and shy servant was stolen by Giant Snufflegobbler and found sympathy in the children's heart. Giant Snufflegobbler, Nick Williams, was a tall giant with a fat belly and a cruel mask for his face. With his long grey hair he was a dominating character who frightened the children. They felt glad when the beanstalk was cut down and the giant fell and died, thus depicting the victory of good over evil.

The pantomime also involved a chorus of six ladies and eleven school children who looked cute in their traditional British country outfits and also provided beautiful stage pictures. The fairies, sixteen ballerinas, danced and performed balletic tableaux that transferred the audience into the wonderland of fairy dreams.

Special appearances were made between the two acts show in order to kill time between the scene shifting. These time fillers somewhat diverted the children's thoughts in relation to the theme of the play. Charles Metropolis did a magical show, and Mureed Hamad participated as master of the song sheet assisted by Jack's mother and Chips who all encouraged the audience to participate in a song, "Agga dodo do..." and a special dance by Nile Abe and Clara Chingwa.

Excellent music was performed



The Lower House of Parliament deputies Thursday discuss the income tax law, exemptions, the Jerash Festival and traffic tickets during their ordinary session (Petra photo)

## JEA, energy officials discuss petrol, electricity tariff increase

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Officials from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Thursday explained the organisational measures behind the amendment to the electricity tariff and the rise in cost of a number of petroleum products as well as the goals and objectives that this step aims to achieve.

Speaking at a press conference, acting director of the energy department at the ministry, Mr. Ras-had Abu Ras and JEA Financial

Manager Muhammad Al Jamal said that reducing the fuel subsidy and implementing these measures, are aimed at securing two national goals: The first, they said, is to unify electricity tariffs for all sectors in all parts of the Kingdom in order to achieve justice amongst citizens, especially in rural areas, while the second aim is to cut the government support to the JEA which is supposed to reach some JD 4.5 million during the current year.

Muhammad Al Jamal said that reducing the fuel subsidy and implementing these measures are aimed at securing two national goals: The first, they said, is to unify electricity tariffs for all sectors in all parts of the Kingdom in order to achieve justice amongst citizens, especially in rural areas, while the second aim is to cut the government support to the JEA which is supposed to reach some JD 4.5 million during the current year.

Both officials emphasised that the amendment to the electricity tariff is due to take the place of the government subsidy to the JEA and moreover, they added, the surplus from the new tariffs in addition to the profits of the JEA will be allocated for financing future JEA projects, especially in the rural areas. They also said that the cost of fuel used by the JEA has doubled within four years.

### Energy wastage

They went on to say there are several measures that should be taken in order to avoid energy

wastage, especially in the government departments and corporations. Such measures, they said, include the conservation of energy by citizens and a rationalisation of consumption as well as the demand on all ministries to supervise their energy consumption under the national responsibility.

Mr. Abu Ras said that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is currently making studies to establish a special department in order to organise the supervision of energy conservation. They said that Jordan's consumption of oil is expected to reach some 2.9 million tonnes in 1985 while in the current year it will reach up to 2.7 million tonnes.

Earlier this week, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Khatib held a press conference in which he declared the government's intention to reduce its subsidy on a number of petroleum products and on electricity within a rationalisation policy.

Mr. Khatib told the press that the industrial sector, mainly heavy, export industries, would be exempted from the burden of a higher cost for petroleum and electricity. He added that the rise in cost for petroleum products "would not affect citizens with poor or moderate income but citizens with a large income who consume more petroleum and electricity."

Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Wednesday announced the government's approval for the price increases on petroleum products and the amendment to the electricity tariff.

## High winds, heavy rains cause flooding, hazards

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) requested drivers of small vehicles not to proceed to or drive near Wadi Al Rumei, located between Madaba and Um Al Rasas, as the water level has risen above the road causing heavy floods. The PSD also called on all drivers going to Zarqa, Al Hallabat, Al Khaldiya, Mafrqa, Al Azraq, and the Dhab'a and Shobak roads until Al Jerwana bridge to drive with great care and caution as these areas are affected by strong winds and thick dust.

A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department (CDD) announced that rain water Thursday flooded houses in Jabal Al Jofa, Marka, Shmeisani and Sweileh areas in Amman and the village of Al Qaser in Karak Governorate. He added that CDD teams in all governorates and districts have rescued citizens and pumped water from their houses. No casualties were reported and the CDD teams have been put on alert to meet any call from citizens and to aid them, the spokesman added. The CDD also called on all citizens living on the sides of valleys and low areas to keep away.

## Lower House reviews tax exemption policies

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Thursday said that the government will reconsider the salary scale of government employees and will aim to achieve equality in income tax according to the rate of citizen's income.

Mr. Obeidat was responding to inquiries by deputies at the Lower House of Parliament which discussed the amendment of the income tax law and endorsed a number of resolutions.

In its session, the House approved the exemption of all salaries, fees and bonuses, which the government and public institutions pay to employees, in accordance with the civil service law and the military service, public security, civil defence and general intelligence laws.

The House endorsed the exemption of 25 per cent of the salaries, fees and bonuses for employees not working in the mentioned government and public institutions. It also exempted 50 per cent of the income tax on the first JD 2,000 of rent payments of government employees and the exemption of an extra JD 200 to each of the parents.

Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour, commenting on the partial and total exemptions for commercial companies in the Kingdom, said that he objected to the total exemptions for some companies and suggested an exemption for the period of three years as a maximum.

Dr. Nsour also said that he disagreed with the suggestion presented by Deputy Laith Shbeilat for deducting the money donated by citizens to the Armed Forces from income tax and said that any

contributions would have to go through the proper channels, meaning the government treasury, before being transferred through a planned policy to the Armed Forces.

Deputy Salman Qudah said that any extra contributions to the army should be paid from citizens own funds and not from government funds collected through paid income tax.

In response to the government's answer to an inquiry by Deputy Shbeilat on the Jerash Festival, held every year as a major cultural event, Mr. Shbeilat protested against certain shows performed during the festival which he described as "sexual demonstrations."

In his response, Mr. Shbeilat said that all civilised countries have different policies that in the end meet to tackle a certain problem. He said that Jordan has the main problem of having its security threatened directly by an enemy known for its expansionist policies. "The biggest disease that could hit a nation is to act opposite to its requirements to confront its challenges. All our policies are contradicting our needs and objectives," Mr. Shbeilat told the 60-member parliament.

Responding to Mr. Shbeilat's statement, Mr. Obeidat said: "I do not want to enter a discussion on when we should be happy and when we should be mourning."

However, the prime minister said: "I condemn some of the performances that took place during the festival." Mr. Obeidat stressed that these performances would not be repeated in forthcoming years.

Although Deputy Rizk Bataineh called on the house to omit the words "sexual demonstrations", mentioned in Mr. Shbeilat's statement, as they were indecent words, a number of deputies insisted that the words should remain in the text as they were the basis of the prime minister's responding statement.

Deputy Riyadh Nawaiseh heard the answer to his inquiry by Interior Minister Suleiman Arar concerning a traffic ticket the deputy received for speeding. Dr. Nawaiseh complained that the ticket he received was unjustified and that the police officer who gave the ticket had bypassed certain legal points. In his answer Mr. Arar said that the ticket Dr. Nawaiseh received was not a violation of regulations. He said the radar machine, which determines the speed of vehicles on the road, took a photo of Dr. Nawaiseh's car automatically as it exceeded the allowed speed limit.

Dr. Nawaiseh was not satisfied with Mr. Arar's answer and said that the interior minister has overlooked the main point in his complaint which was the act by the police officer who confiscated Dr. Nawaiseh's driving licence after arguing about paying the fine immediately. Dr. Nawaiseh said that he was not presented with a pass to drive the car until he could regain his licence and that what he was given instead was a bill indicating that he had committed a violation.

## Municipality alters Wadi Saqra Circle

By Imad Hmoud  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Amman Municipality has announced its decision to remove Wadi Saqra Circle and replace it with a traffic light system in the Saqra region.

Ahmad Al Armouti, head of the traffic section at Amman Municipality, said that the new system is designed to ease traffic congestion in the Wadi Saqra area, especially during rush hours.

Mr. Armouti estimates that the traffic lights will facilitate by 20 to 25 per cent the traffic flow in peak hours in the Wadi Saqra area, a major junction for roads coming from three different directions.

At present, it is estimated that 3,800 vehicles pass the Wadi Saqra Circle between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m.

## QUARTZ WATCH... A GIFT for you

from AL WAHA OPTIKOS...

On the occasion of the grand opening in the coming feasts. The offer is open from today and until the end of 1984... a pendant quartz watch... to be presented free to you upon your buying any type of medical or sun glasses, wrist watch or a wall clock from

Al Waha Optikos

Al Waha Optikos

Amman, Al Waha Stores, Wadi Seer Road

Tel: 814129, 815625

We are open daily from 9:00 a.m. until 9 p.m.

## Season's Greetings

from your friends at the Marriott

## Christmas

Join us in happy melody with the Marriott Madrigals singing Christmas Carols daily from December 18th to the 25th in the lobby lounge and restaurant, between the hours of 12:30 pm to 3:30 pm and 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

Bring the children to meet Santa Claus in the lobby on December 22nd, 23rd and 24th from 12:30 pm to 2:30 pm.

## Al Mansaf

Lavish fare, rich with Christmas goodies in our Family Restaurant, December 24th lunch and dinner plus Christmas Day lunch buffet on the 25th, in addition to our special Christmas dinner on the evening of the 25th.

## Al Walima

Treat yourself to our chef's Christmas Food Creation, supported by our gourmet menu, in an elegant atmosphere with background piano music, in the most luxurious restaurant in Amman.

Call us now at 660100

AMMAN  
Marriott  
HOTEL



فندق  
ماريوت  
عمان

Meet the **Cabbage Patch Kids** at Amman Hotel from 20/12 - 23/12

**One Stop Toy Shopping Center**

Every Child needs a Buddy... **BUDDY**

**More for you in**

**ASFOURCO** Downtown

Jabal Amman TEL: 44856 "What would X-Mas be without us" 22171

**Season's Greetings**

from your friends at the Marriott

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Call us now at 660100

AMMAN Marriott HOTEL

فندق ماريوت عمان



# Jordan Times

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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

### Al Ra'i: Assessing national priorities

THE STATE'S budget is a practical interpretation of the government's plan based on the royal letter of appointment of the government for achieving the national goals and objectives.

The pillars of the budget are based on really reflecting the national and pan-Arab commitment which Jordan adheres to and implements. Strengthening our Jordanian Armed Forces and providing them with all the means necessary for maintaining them as a stronghold and armour in the face of any external threat to our country comes at the forefront of the government's priorities in order to protect the development march in our society. It is also one of the most important requirements of building our own Arab self-force, which cannot be dispensed with to prevent freezing the Palestine issue.

Despite the limited financial resources, the budget included items liable to ensure the required standard of defence without waiting to receive financial support promised by our sister Arab countries, because the government believes that protection of Arab land does not allow for waiting or postponement. Meanwhile we appreciate the government's pledge to continue its support for our people in the occupied West Bank, because such support is a real interpretation of national and pan-Arab support for our people and cause. It also helps our steadfast people to preserve their identity and counter all Israeli evil aggressive plans aimed at uprooting them.

It is also a subject of pride for us to notice that the budget included items related to settling Jordan's financial obligations to others in due time. This supports Jordan's status in the whole world and reflects international confidence in Jordan.

The budget is also aimed at providing our people with decent life conditions, and has for this purpose used all available means to implement it. To ensure that such an end can be achieved, a highest standard of cooperation between people and government should be reached.

### Al Dustour: Development despite obstacles

DURING HIS review of the 1985 general state budget, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh Thursday highlighted a number of essential facts related to the financial and economic situation in Jordan.

One of the most important features of the 1985 budget is that Jordan, while at a junction marking the end of a five-year plan and starting a new one, has succeeded in overcoming some of economic crisis aspects, which still hit the whole world. Mr. Odeh also pointed out that the forthcoming stage might witness some sort of semi-reliance on local resources to cover current expenditure in the budget.

A proof of this is that local revenues in the 1985 budget cover nearly 98 per cent of the recurrent expenditure, which totalled JD 487.5 million, i.e. 60 per cent of the general budget.

Since experience has shown that foreign aid is not secure to the required extent, Jordan has, therefore, to exert every possible effort to rely on itself because it has great responsibilities and tasks towards its people in the occupied West Bank and towards the Arab people, in addition to its responsibilities in developing the Armed Forces and to maintain their very good standard.

The budget's features also reflected the government's interest in developing the agricultural sector through increasing and improving agricultural production and increasing the area of cultivable land in order to achieve food security.

The government did not neglect the water sector, neither did it neglect industry in drawing up the budget. On the contrary it has shown great interest in drawing up an integrated water plan and created incentives for encouraging investment in the industrial sector and protecting local production. It also directed special attention to energy and diversifying its resources and rationalising its consumption.

All these tendencies and the faithful and untiring work for achieving them must necessarily contribute to achieving self-sufficiency by Jordan, thus enabling the country not only to meet the budget deficit but also to provide the surplus required for development.

Thursday

### Al Ra'i: Mideast peace needs West's cooperation

IN AN address to the British Royal College of Physicians, King Hussein outlined in depth the Arab-Israeli conflict and said that the Middle East region faces two options: war and its consequences, and peace with all its positive and constructive results.

The King said that the Arabs have opted for peace and they call for a just settlement for the Palestine problem, which will enable the Palestinian people to determine their own future in Palestine. Therefore, all peace-loving nations should pressure Israel into accepting this option of peace. The King said that U.S. support for Israel's policies does not serve the cause of peace and Washington's efforts to freeze the Palestine issue represents a challenge to the will of the international community which calls for the establishment of peace based on justice.

The Arabs option for peace, it should be noted, can never be effective unless the U.S. and Europe are both committed to the cause of peace in our region.

There is still so much effort to be exerted on the Arab part to win over full European support for the Arabs' just cause and for the cause of peace.

### Al Dustour: U.S. strikes again

A U.N. General Assembly resolution Wednesday calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the convening of an international conference on the Middle East reflects the true will and sincere feelings of the international community. The resolution was unanimously adopted and opposed only by Israel, the United States and Canada.

We know for sure that this resolution would not force the U.S. or Israel to change their minds and accept the idea of an international conference, but the resolution was another proof of the isolation of both the U.S. and Israel in international forums. The various speakers at the assembly's session criticised the U.S. for its bias towards Israel and its support for the Zionist state's aggressive policies.

The United States has proved to be hostile to the rights of all peoples and their aspirations for peace, and reaffirmed its total backing for criminal actions committed by U.N. member states.

### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. supports aggression

A CALL for holding an international Middle East conference has gained momentum and backing from almost all nations on earth except the Israel and U.S. which still supports acts of aggression against the Arab states. The recent U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for that conference and for the establishment of a Palestinian state exposed the U.S. as an aggressive power helping a criminal to benefit from the acts of aggression.

By rejecting the U.N. General Assembly resolution, the U.S. has thus placed itself alongside the enemy in the same trench vis a vis the Arabs and their rights in their homeland. The U.S. is supporting injustice and encouraging aggression and racism against weak nations. It is this attitude by the U.S. that costs Washington its credibility world-wide because supporting aggression is unacceptable by all peace-loving nations.

By rejecting the resolution, the U.S. has proved that it is acting against the unanimous will of the international community and proved to all that it is linking all its policies and interests to those of the Zionist state.

# Evangelists of the bullet should be penalised

By Musa Keilani

IT IS high time for the world community to take a collective action against state-sponsored terrorism. The increase in the rate of terrorist attacks against diplomats and civilians is alarming. Jordan is singled out as the Arab country which suffered the highest percentage of random murders compared to other Arab states.

Figures show a 30 per cent rate of increase in international terrorist incidents between 1980 and 1982, and even a higher rate of increase in 1983 and 1984. There has been an annual increase in the number of deaths caused by terrorism.

The states employing violent terrorism abroad are the same ones resorting to internal repression at home against their own citizens. These states hire proxies: client terrorist movements to perpetrate the abominable crimes.

State-sponsored international terrorism is not new in our area. Israel practised both in the 40's and 50's against both Arab and United Nations targets. In the last two decades, Israel manipulated the same weapon against Palestinians in

Europe and Beirut. Uptill now, the hit-list of the Israeli Mossad includes several prominent Palestinians and Arab statesmen. Israeli authorities tacitly encourage the Gush Emunim underground terrorist rings operating in the United States, Britain and the West Bank.

Qadhafi was not the first to send his agents abroad to murder "enemies of the revolution". Stalin before sent assassination teams to kill Trotsky and several other prominent anti-Stalinists.

Fascist Italy provided money, shelter and training centres for the Croatian "Ustas" terrorists who assassinated King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Louis Bartho, the French foreign minister, in Marseilles in 1934.

No doubt, the present international situation is conducive to an increased use of state-sponsored international terrorism. Some states use it on selective and opportunistic basis to serve their immediate or strategic interests. It is a weapon effectively used to silence opponents, as was the

case with the attempt at the Libyan ex-Prime Minister Bakouh's life in Cairo, or to intimidate governments to change a foreign policy course. As an aspect of unconventional warfare, terrorism is attractive to some states which try to avoid full-scale conventional war. The Khomenei regime in Iran dealt the United States a crippling psychological blow in 1979 by seizure of the entire diplomatic mission in Tehran. The bombing of 241 Americans in Beirut forced the world's strongest military power to withdraw its Marines from Lebanon. Some states will be tempted to emulate this coercive measure against rival regimes. States sponsoring terrorism will always gain the dividends and in the case of an abortive attempt, they are spared the humiliation of defeat.

In 1980 Col. Qadhafi sent his hit squads into seven different countries where they carried out 14 separate attacks in one year against Libyan exiles. The British policewoman, Yvonne Fletcher, was shot by a Libyan in St. James's Square on April 17, 1984.

The Azmi Al Mufti murder last week, along with the relentless attempts against Jordanian diplomats created a strong psychological reaction among many Jordanians who direct their outrage and desire for retribution against the rogue organisation and the rogue state which sponsored the assassination. Many demand an immediate and forceful punitive action. Appeals to avenge the murder of Jordanian diplomats is heard everywhere, thus creating enormous pressure on all sides for forceful urgent action.

But serious governments, like those of Jordan and Britain, are constrained by their responsibilities under international and domestic law which ties their hands in due respect to law, order and legal procedure. It is not always easy to identify the criminal, as was the case of Ambassador Mohammad Ali Khorma, who survived nine bullets in India this year, or Ambassador Tayser Toukan who was seriously wounded in Rome. Till now, the names and identity of the criminals are not known. None

of them were arrested.

Moreover, it is not easy to obtain the necessary legal proof of the role of another state as an instigator or abettor. The political fingerprints are always hidden.

These handicaps to judicial response against state-sponsored terrorism should not impede a forceful punitive action. The punitive action should be a collective stand of boycott and sanction against the offending state by the Arab states and the civilised world irrespective of the commercial or economic loss.

The London Economic Summit of June 9-10, 1984 tried to call for a conference against international terrorism but failed. But a new call for such a conference might have a better chance of success. Since October 1983, France suffered 126 terrorist bombings, the United States suffered 122 ones, and Britain 64 including the Brighton bombing against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

There should be a collective international declaration against terrorism with binding res-

olutions on sanctions against rogue states, and on a set of anti-terrorist measures. There should be an international black-list of diplomats found involved in terrorism. The temptation of rogue states is that their political fingerprints are not found. This temptation should be eradicated through a commitment by the civilised world to adopt a policy of militarised response against terrorist states or what might be called a "proactive" measure against them.

A policy of response against assassination attempts should be compatible with Arab-Muslim values as well as with the rule of law which does not take revenge against innocent civilians for a crime committed by a state-sponsored terrorist hired by a brainwashing organisation.

The proper response should be an international action against the evangelists of the bullet. Just as high-seas piracy was eliminated, air line hijacking, assassination and terrorism will disappear if "proactive" measures are adopted.

# 'There were times when fair Mideast settlement was possible'

By Lord Caradon

HOW MANY people in the world — including particularly Arabs and Israelis — have longed for peace in the Middle East? There were times when a fair settlement with a free Palestine and secure Israel — one dependent on the other — seemed clear and near.

High hopes sprang from the resolution of the United Nations Security Council in 1967 when Americans and Russians and everyone else in the Security Council joined in a unanimous vote in favour of Israeli withdrawal to a lasting peace. The Europeans likewise agreed in the Venice Declaration. The Arab States made their agreed proposals at the Fez Conference. President Reagan

published his positive plan in September 1982. The recommendations had some variations — the United States plan, for instance, did not go all the way in favour of Palestinian self-determination — but everyone, Americans, Russians, Europeans, Arabs, and indeed many Israelis too, accepted the essential requirement of an Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict — a withdrawal to a secure peace.

It seemed unthinkable that these declared wishes for peace from all the world would be opposed and frustrated.

But that is what the world has had to witness. The Likud government of Begin, Sharon and Shamir has openly and imm-

ediately rejected every international initiative. It set out on a policy of colonisation of the Palestinian lands from which it had been required by unanimous international agreement to withdraw. It spread Israeli settlements throughout the West Bank and Gaza. It decided to annex East Jerusalem containing one of the most holy sites of Islam.

It annexed the Syrian Golan Heights. It embarked on the invasion of the Lebanon causing terrible and continuing bloodshed and suffering. The Likud policies would involve the absorption into Israel of more Palestinians as subject citizens to make a total of more than two million Palestinians under Israeli rule — though Rabbi Kah-

ane from his newly-won immunity in the Knesset called for all the Arabs to be driven out altogether.

And now a continuing deadlock of Israeli policy can be expected.

So is there now no hope? Is world opinion to be defied by Israeli aggression? Are the Palestinians to continue to be a nation of refugees denied a homeland of their own and scattered hopelessly elsewhere?

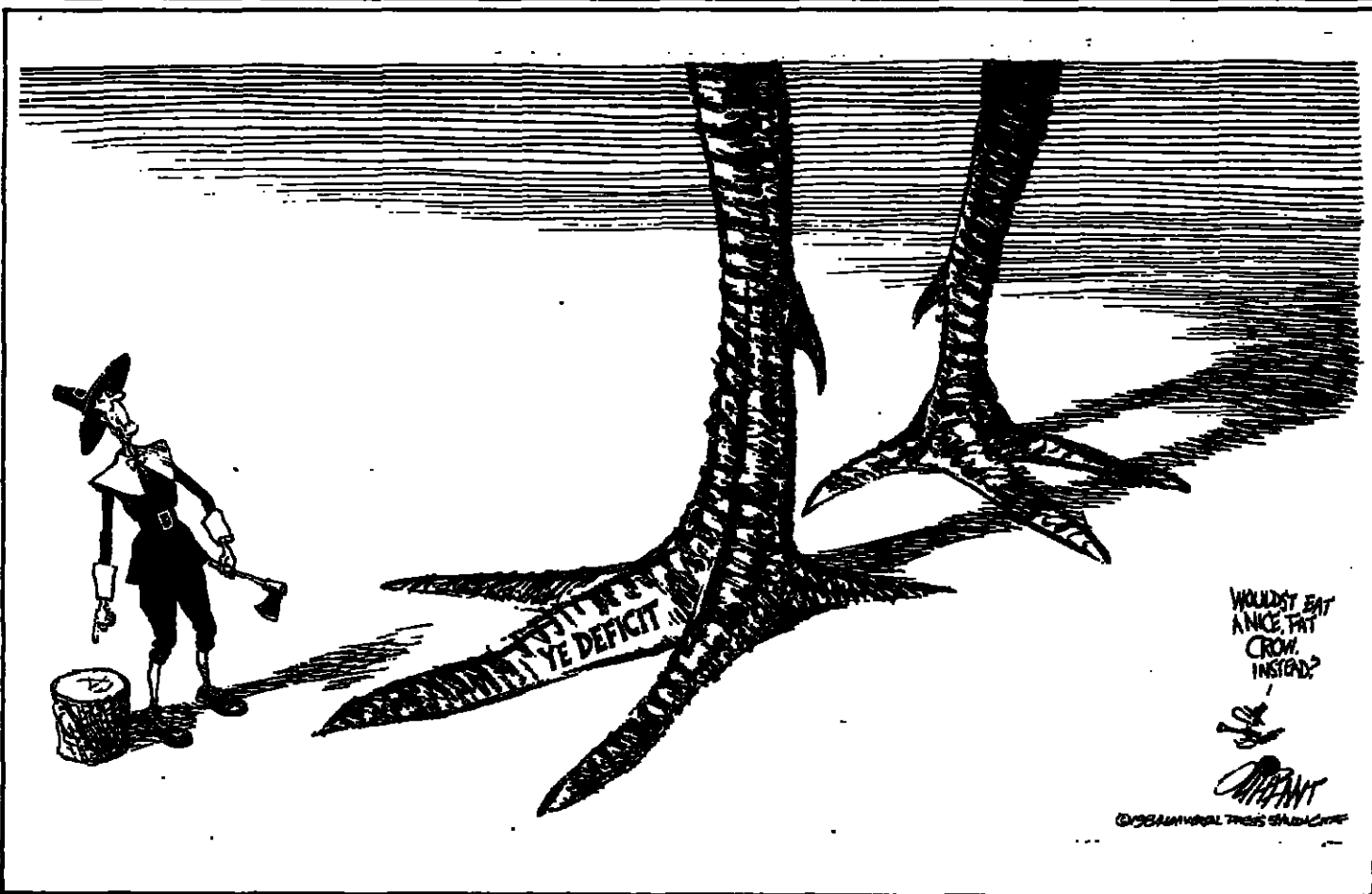
If so this tragedy will surely have a terribly violent end. No one can tell exactly how violence will grow from repression and resistance. It may start with another local war. Sooner or later it will no doubt involve a wider conflict. Everyone will suffer, specially the Israelis who so badly need to escape from their present destructive economic crisis.

The hope must be that there will be international intervention, that the major powers will realise the dreadful dangers in time, that the United Nations will not shirk its responsibilities.

This will indeed be the greatest test for the United Nations. Here there is no basic conflict between the East and West. Here is the opportunity for the United Nations to restore its authority, to hear both sides and world opinion too, define secure and recognised boundaries, to provide a peace-keeping force to guarantee that the peace will be maintained. In this tremendous enterprise Europe must surely take the lead.

The United States in this election year has avoided any bold new American initiative. And anyhow we have waited for the Americans too long. Too long Europe has been content to take a timid and subordinate line, and to allow the super powers to prolong the drift to disaster. Before violence takes over again in the Middle East it is the clear duty of Europe to invoke the full powers of the Security Council of the United Nations to keep the peace by insisting on equality and justice.

It is a wonderful opportunity, and a most urgent task in the interests of all those concerned and in the highest cause of world order and peace — The Voice of the Arab World.



# India's ruling party fighting for future

By Chaitanya Kalbag

Reporter

NEW DELHI — India's ruling Congress (I) Party, whose roots go back nearly 100 years, is fighting for political survival as much as a parliamentary majority in national elections starting on Dec. 24.

After years as India's dominant political force, the party is being rocked by an internal debate about its future. Although the party tried to present a united front behind assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son and successor Rajiv, revolts broke out in several states after he dumped nearly a quarter of the 339 sitting congress members of parliament as candidates last month.

The purge reflected growing worry among congress campaign managers that the party would not regain the majority it won in the last elections in 1980 despite a wave of popular sympathy for it following Indira Gandhi's murder on Oct. 31.

Congress had its origins on Dec. 28, 1885 when 72 Indian nationalists met in Bombay and set up an organisation called the Indian National Congress to "discuss matters of importance to the brightest jewel in the crown of the British empire".

The party took India to independence in 1947 and a Congress Party has ruled for all but three years since then.

When Indira Gandhi became prime minister in 1966, she inherited a party still headed by several leaders who like her father Jawaharlal Nehru had spearheaded the fight for freedom from British colonial rule.

Her personalised brand of leadership caused splits in 1969 and 1978, which pushed out the old guard and brought in an army of followers who owed her unquestioned loyalty.

The party became known as Congress (I) — for Indira — and now political analysts are wondering about new names.

"Mrs. Gandhi converted Congress into a mindless power machine, designed to win elections," says Lal Krishna Advani, secretary-general of the rightwing opposition Bharatiya Janatha Party. "The proximity of another election is a powerful glue, but can Rajiv continue to hold a quarrelsome party together?"

Congress leaders said Rajiv's purge was partly designed to allow him to discard older retainers of his mother and induct younger men of his own choice — people who were more technocrats and

image-makers than politicians.

His candidates include Natwar Singh, a senior official in the External Affairs Ministry who quit his post to take up politics, and top film star Amitabh Bachchan, who is standing for election from the Gandhis' home town, Allahabad.

Rajiv himself signalled the changes a week before nominations were due to close, saying at a public rally in New Delhi to mark the 67th anniversary of his mother's birth: "We will see... that all those in public service, in politics or in administration will work efficiently and honestly."

Several supporters who were close to Indira Gandhi raised the banner of revolt after Rajiv's surgery.

One was A.R. Antulay, a former chief minister of the western state of Maharashtra, who set up his own opposition group, called Congress (Indira loyalists), after he was denied nomination.

In the meantime, questions have been asked about what the Congress (I) Party stands for without Indira Gandhi as its standard bearer.

"Never before, perhaps, has the Congress gone into battle in such ignorance of policy and with so little confidence in its unity and even identity," columnist Sun-

anda Datta-Ray wrote in the conservative newspaper Statesman last week.

One senior Congress leader said: "Several veteran congressmen feel Rajiv is imposing an alien stamp on a party that is technically only seven years old but boasts of a tradition that goes back to the 19th century."

G.K. Mooppanar, a party secretary-general, said the rumblings were a sign of growth and Congress was ripe for change. "There is a growing feeling among the people that politics and corruption are synonymous," he said. "Rajiv is trying to provide a clean government."

Rajiv has appointed his cousin Arun Nehru to the post he vacated as the party's most powerful secretary-general.

Nehru, who headed a paint company before he entered politics in 1981, told Reuters: "Congress is a mass-based party, and we want to get new people into a breathing organisation."

The new philosophy was, "Make it quick, effective and clean." Asked about criticism that Congress has no clear ideology, and veers between socialism and a right-of-centre liberalism, he said: "We are neither left nor right, we are upright."

# Western observers say Iran rescue was sham

By Rodney Funder

Reporter

WASHINGTON — Official U.S. suspicion of the Iranian government's behaviour during the hijack siege at Tehran Airport is endorsed by terrorism experts who say the rescue operation was a sham.

They said it was difficult to understand how the siege was allowed to continue for six days, during which two U.S. officials were killed, and how the rescue team stormed the aircraft without injury to the hijackers.

David Bar-Ilan, U.S. representative of the Jonathan Institute, an Israeli foundation specialising in anti-terrorism studies told Reuters "the rescue attempt was a sham."

He said conversations between the airport control tower and the hijackers were monitored throughout the six-day siege.

"There was no adversary relationship between the rescuers and the hijackers, no hostility," he said.

The Reagan administration Tuesday accused Iran of encouraging the hijackers. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said Iran encouraged extreme behaviour by the hijackers by allowing "selective media access" to the plane, by broadcasting statements and the screams of tortured passengers and by allowing photographers to board the aircraft.

President Reagan said Tuesday: "Even if they weren't in collusion (with the hijackers), the Iranians could have done better."

Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Tuesday denied his government was involved in the hijacking.

Four gunmen seized control of the plane during a flight from Kuwait to Karachi on Tuesday of last week and forced it to fly to Tehran, where they killed two U.S. aid officials and tortured other passengers.

An Iranian assault force stormed the plane on Sunday night. Terrorism and Middle East analysts said they believed the hijackers would have surrendered quickly if asked to do so by Khomeini.

Diplomats in the Gulf said they believed the gunmen belonged to a pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim group. Yonah Alexander, a terrorism expert at Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), said Iran trained and funded Shi'ite guerrillas.

He said he believed Iran acted only when it became clear Kuwait



was not going to grant the hijackers' demand for the release of Shi'ite prisoners and when world pressure for a solution became intense.

The experts said they were surprised none of the hijackers was wounded when the plane was stormed. They said the priority for assault teams under these circumstances was to kill the gunmen before they could harm their hostages.

Robert Kupperman of the CSIS, who initiated a U.S. government study of terrorism when he was chief scientist for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said he did not believe an official Iranian account that the hijackers asked for a doctor and cleaners to be sent on to the plane at a time they were threatening to blow it up.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said the rescue team entered the plane disguised as a doctor, a technician, and two cleaners.

The experts doubted whether the United States would take revenge for the murder of its citizens, whether or not it received convincing evidence of Iranian complicity.

Soon after Mr. Reagan took office in 1981, he said there would be "swift retribution" for terrorist attacks against the U.S.

But he has been unable in any of a series of attacks on Americans since then, to carry out this vow. Louis René Beres, a terrorism expert at Purdue University, said lack of action had damaged U.S. credibility.

"There is clearly a failure of the U.S. to live up to its responsibility to protect its citizens," he said.



# Moroccan artist attracts New Yorkers' attention, critics' praise

**NEW YORK** — The first one-man museum exhibition in the United States by Moroccan artist Mohammed Melehi opened Dec. 6 at the Bronx Museum of the Arts. It continues through Dec. 10, 1984.

Twenty-five painted wall panels, plus a painted ceiling panel, are on view along with a video documentary on the artist. The paintings represent Mr. Melehi's most recent work, all done in 1984.

The panels are highly-crafted, "hard-edge" works employing bright colours and a repertoire of forms that seem to Western viewers to be both contemporary and familiar, and yet Arab and influenced by Morocco's rich art and crafts tradition. The constant use of stylised waves, suns and moons, Arabic calligraphy, and crisp lines to separate different sections of a painting, recall Mr. Melehi's Afro-Arab upbringing in the seaside town of Asilah, Morocco.

A film of the life and work of the artist, produced by the museum and in video-art-in-residence, Shadow Rosewitz, will be shown during the two months of the exhibition.

A retrospective catalogue accompanies the Bronx show, fully illustrated and documented with essays by Toni Marini, Michael Florence and Lucia Pozel.

An internationally exhibited and acclaimed painter, Mr. Melehi hopes his U.S. exhibit will "break the ice" for other artists.

He said, "It's a record for a Third World Arab artist to show here in an institution like a museum... that might have good repercussions on the future cultural relations of the United States and the Third World, and mainly for the North African countries."

Mr. Melehi studied art in Madrid, Rome, Paris and New York in the late 1950s and early 1960s before returning to Morocco in 1964.

"I adore New York," he be-

med. "I opened my eyes here to many important things in art. It was here I became more aware of my identity as a Moroccan — Europe was too close to me."

While the influence of the hard-edge, geometric painting of New York in the 1960s is unmistakable in Mr. Melehi's work, he developed his striking use of colour only after returning home. He was among the first to re-discover Moroccan popular art and emphasise its importance in breaking away from colonial European 18th century art traditions to create a revitalised contemporary Moroccan aesthetic.

Appreciation for Mr. Melehi's art was apparent among the crowd of guests who gathered for the opening this cold, snow-flecked evening. The crowd was more ethnically mixed and international than at most art openings.

"Visual arts and music are tremendous vehicles for creating understanding and opening up

channels of communication between people," noted Bronx Museum of the Arts Executive Director Luis R. Cancel.

"We've seen people being very excited tonight that they've seen somebody from a country they've heard about, that they have myths about, but in contemporary times that they really don't have a clear conception about."

"There's as much curiosity in the U.S. as I'm sure there is in the Arab World to learn more about the other. So hopefully this will be the beginning of many kinds of exchanges."

Mr. Cancel hopes to see the Melehi exhibit travel to other museums after it closes in the Bronx.

The enthusiastic reception by artists and guests at the opening bodes well for such future exhibits.

"Finding the way to (express your origins) rather than leaning

on tradition is very hard to do," remarked artist Daria Dorosh. "He really breaks away."

"I think his colour is wonderful," declared New York art dealer Geri Thomas, "his energy and colouration is different from American artists. There is a certain quality of air, broad space..."

Bronx Museum curator Phillip Verre expanded on the comparison of present-day New York art and Mr. Melehi's work. "It's much more controlled, shows a much different use of colour. It's almost 180 degrees different than what we see downtown."

Mr. Verre described contemporary U.S. art as having a "neo-expressionist style, very active, loose, with a strong interest to return to the figure... there is a 'sloppy' aesthetic," he said, "which also indicates energy, a loosening of dams," in current American art.

Mr. Melehi is also well-known for his "arts activism," having been a central force in the Moroccan contemporary arts. He was one of the founders and has been president of the Association Marocaine des Arts Plastiques, an influential group of artists and sculptors. For nearly a decade he published *Integral*, a contemporary cultural magazine that gave international exposure to the works of Moroccan artists.

But it is his hometown, Asilah, that has played a central role in the development of the Bronx Museum exhibition.

Mr. Melehi's show is an outgrowth of the international contemporary arts festival, or cultural *mousssem* of Asilah, now in its seventh season. Organised by Mr. Melehi and Mohammed Benaissa to revitalise their declining hometown, the first Asilah *mousssem* in 1978 was preceded by a 1977 town clean-up where Asilah's citizens joined a group of artists in painting bright murals throughout the medina.

Since then artists from nearly 100 countries, primarily of the "Third World," and thousands of Moroccan and international visitors, have spent the month of August in Asilah, creating new works, enjoying performances, and participating in the Afro-Arab dialogues organised in the framework of the festival.

Bronx museum director Cancel participated as an artist in the 1983 *mousssem*, where he met and became familiar with the work of Melehi. He had learned of the *mousssem* from another artist participant, Indian printmaker Krishna Reddy, whose retrospective exhibit was organised by the Bronx Museum of Art. Soon Mr. Cancel proposed a New York exhibit to Mr. Melehi.

Mr. Cancel has great admiration of Mr. Melehi's work, both as an artist and an arts organiser (animateur). "Asilah... was a tremendous experience for me," he explained. "It even had an influence in trying to find a role for the Bronx Museum... seeing how the arts could lead to revitalisation of the neighbourhood. Asilah was a beautiful model which we'll try to duplicate in some way."

In his seven years as executive director, Mr. Cancel has tried to use the museum to broaden people's views of the Bronx, as well as to expose them to good contemporary art and photography.

Founded in 1971, the county-supported institution is the only visual art museum in the borough of the Bronx. It has an active education programme for school children, as well as films and classes. It operates five satellite galleries in the borough.

Recently the museum outgrew its original space and moved into a former synagogue purchased for it by the City. Renovation of the modern structure will be completed in 1985 — USIS.

# Finance minister unveils JD 811.2 million budget

(Continued from page 1)

3) To support the production of basic agricultural products. The government has, and for the first time, started to buy basic agricultural products like cereals at considerably high prices. It fixes prior to the particular product's season. The prices offered by the government are higher than the prices at which the same products are sold in the international market.

This governmental support will soon include a wider range of agricultural and of animal products and JD 7 million will be allocated in the 1985 budget for this purpose. A special fund to support the basic agricultural products will also be established drawing from the JD 7 million allocation in addition to the revenues realised from selling imported cigarettes.

4) To increase the output of agricultural and animal products through the execution of agricultural projects in the eastern and southern parts of the country which depend totally or partially on subterranean water for irrigation.

5) To develop the exploitation of virgin land in the hilly areas and to encourage planting trees there.

6) To develop major supply projects. Special funds were allocated to set up a fodder factory in Al Jawwabin and a poultry slaughter house in Al Diel and new warehouses.

An estimated amount of JD 14 million will be allocated for maintaining the price of bread. About JD 4 million will be directly allocated in the budget while JD 10 million will be covered by the surplus that results from trade transactions made by the Ministry of Supply.

Consecutive developmental plans and great importance to research regarding the allocation of water sources. Wells had been drilled to reach subterranean waters and to build dams to gather water and prevent it from being wasted.

Nevertheless, scarcity of water sources remains a problem and the government will formulate a comprehensive water policy based on collecting information and conducting studies that facilitate the allocation and the increase of water sources.

The execution of the plan will practically be based on three priorities:

- 1) Ensuring uninterrupted supply

of drinking water will be given top priority since water used in the household can be processed and used for industrial purposes.

- 2) To complete building the infrastructure and substructures of wells, dams and sewerage systems. The government will try to achieve its goals with the lowest building costs possible.
- It realises, however, the escapeable high costs of building sewerage systems in major cities which are of great importance for the hygiene of the citizens.
- 3) To draw up a well studied and clear national programme to economise the consumption of water. The programme, which will be put to execution in 1985, will also aim at securing the extension of water to areas where the consumption of water is still far below the level, maintaining the industrial and the agricultural impetus and will differentiate between the people who misuse and waste the water and those who use it for productive purposes.

The government is extremely concerned to develop the industrial sector because industrial investments constitute the natural channel to attract local and foreign capitals and savings. To achieve these goals, the government has endorsed a number of measures and legislative amendments to enhance incentives for industrial investments and, at the same time, to defend and support the local industries and give them priority over foreign industries. The legislations also facilitate securing local and foreign credits with a governmental guarantee and to eliminate red-tape procedures and facilitate temporary importation of raw materials.

The government will also work to enable the productive industrial sector to overcome the difficulties the sector is facing in both the production and export process.

The government supports, in principle, the merger of identical industries since it will entail real savings in the production and labour force.

To solve problems of marketing, which constitute a real obstacle in the face of the development of local industries, the government has signed many bilateral trade agreements with Arab and foreign countries with the aim of increasing the volume of trade and marketing of Jordanian-made goods in order to encourage local

producers and improve the balance of trade.

The government will work jointly with the private sector to encourage tourism through taking care and improving historical landmarks and tourist attractions in the country and promoting entertainment programmes and internal tourism.

In the energy sector, public and private investments in refining oil and generating and distributing electricity reached JD 250 million in the last eight years. The value of imported crude oil increased from JD 34.4 million in 1976 to JD 234 million in 1984. Therefore, in terms of export revenues, it represented 50 per cent in 1976 and 90 per cent in 1984. This amount equals one fifth of the value of Jordanian imports.

As revenues of selling petroleum products and electricity at their previous rates did not cover the difference caused by a government subsidy which reached JD 223 million through 1976-1984.

Because of the increase in burden shouldered by the economy and the treasury, the government intends to adopt an integrated national programme aiming to rectify the current trends in the energy sector represented in rationalisation plan and diversification in energy sources.

The government has opted to give priority to oil prospecting in the light of promising signs from exploration wells in the Azraq area. The government will intensify work in drilling more exploration wells and will step up seismic work in various areas of the Kingdom. For this reason, the government has allocated JD 14.4 million in its budget for oil exploration in 1985.

Due to the low price of certain petroleum products and electricity and the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar as well as the increase in cost of oil pumping through Tapline by 80 cents a barrel, the government subsidy on energy reached JD 36.9 million in 1984.

Assuming the same basis, it was expected that the size of the government subsidy would reach JD 40 million in 1985.

Therefore, the government has decided to reconsider the prices of some petroleum products and electricity in a way that is balanced with the capabilities of those who benefit from the subsidy and

# King returns

(Continued from page 1)

peace process. He reaffirmed that France, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, had an important role in the Middle East.

King Hussein also held talks earlier this week in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Middle East and the proposed peace conference.

King Hussein's visit to Paris marked the latest stage of a personal initiative by President Mitterrand to revive the stalled Middle East peace process, according to political observers in Paris.

The French leader began his mission by visits to Jordan and Egypt last July, and later in Damascus where he held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad late last month.

During a visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Paris last week, the Israeli leader appealed to France to help build "a bridge of peace" with the Arab World.

While in Britain, the King addressed the United Services Institute for Defence Studies and said action was urgently required to break the impasse in efforts for peace in the Middle East because the situation in the region was a threat to world peace.

He also said Jordan will intensify its pursuit of efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the United States and the Soviet Union and members of the U.N. Security Council.

In another address to the British Royal College of Physicians on Wednesday, the King said the continuing Israeli refusal to respond positively to calls for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem will only harden the Arab stand towards any solution to the conflict.

The King and Queen were received upon arrival in Amman by His Highness Prince Abdullah, members of the Royal family and senior Jordanian officials.

# Lebanon to take Israeli massacre to world body

(Continued from page 1)

the Israelis.

According to security sources, the Israelis also entered an eighth village, Sarafand, which lies north of the UNIFIL area.

An Israeli spokesman said Thursday the operation was aimed at checking "terrorism" against Israeli troops in the region. He denied Israeli responsibility for the deaths but made no comment on the wounded and injured.

In Washington, an administration spokesman said the State Department was looking into reports of sharp clashes in Lebanon including the "alleged seizure of some Lebanese citizens" by Israeli forces.

He said the reports point to the importance of the U.N.-sponsored talks at Naqura between Lebanese and Israeli officials.

Western diplomats said the timing of the Israeli "operation" was almost certainly linked to the stalled talks on withdrawing Israel's estimated 12,000 troops from South Lebanon.

martyrs in Taura — Najat Saeed Shour and Mariam Duhamy — as well as a martyr in Maaroub, Abdullah Fneish."

All the dead villagers and some of the injured bore bullet wounds, sources quoted by Reuters said.

But most of the injured suffered broken limbs and similar injuries as they fled in panic when Israeli troops opened fire. The Israelis had also blown up a house in the village of Maarakeh, the sources added.

Shots were exchanged in one village by an Israeli soldier and a French soldier of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a UNIFIL spokesman told Reuters.

Speaking by telephone from UNIFIL headquarters at Naqura in South Lebanon, spokesman Timor Goksel said an Israeli soldier fired over the head of a French soldier on a rooftop in Yanuh, one of seven Shi'ite villages in UNIFIL-patrolled territory surrounded and searched by

Following is the budget for the financial year 1985: (Figures in JD million)

	1985	1984	Increase	Shortage	Ratio %
The budget	811.2	770.2	41.0	5.3	
Revenues	724.6	664.2	60.4	9.1	
Local income	707.9	653.0	54.9	8.4	
Arab aid	479.9	449.0	30.9	6.9	
Interest on loans	183.0	183.0	—	—	114.3
Expenditure	45.0	21.0	24.0	9.1	
Recurrent expenditure	724.6	664.2	60.4	9.1	
Capital expenditure	487.5	452.5	35.0	7.7	
Income and Exp. financed by foreign loans	237.1	211.7	25.4	12.0	
Deficit	86.6	106.0	—	19.4	18.3
	16.7	11.2	5.5	49.1	

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## Saudi Arabia, China in Asian Soccer Cup final

SINGAPORE (R) — China reached the Asian Soccer Cup final with a 1-0 extra time win over defending champions Kuwait here Friday night.

The match-winning goal came in the second half of extra time when substitute striker Li Huayun raced through on his own to beat the Kuwaiti goalkeeper from 10 metres.

China will meet Saudi Arabia, who needed a penalty shoot-out to beat Iran Thursday, in Sunday's final.

China were better in the air and in the tackle during the first half of normal time. But their only chance came in the 34th minute when striker Yang Chaohui's header from a centre by Li Hui glanced off the Kuwait bar.

The speed of Chinese striker Gu Guangming constantly troubled Kuwait's defence but China were unable to put the killer touch to a string of perfect centres from Gu.

Kuwait's best chance came in the 59th minute when defender Naem Mubarak's point-blank shot was deflected for a corner by a desperate slide from China's full-back Zu Bo.

China scored the winner in the 108th minute when the Kuwait defence uncharacteristically misjudged a long pass by Lin Qiang. Kuwaiti fullback Sami Mohammad Al-Hashash mistimed the

ball and Li Huayun, who replaced Yang Chaohui in the 81st minute, sprinted 30 metres to slide the ball under keeper Sameer Said.

Saudi Arabia reached the Asian Cup Soccer final for the first time with a shock win over three times winners Iran.

Saudi Arabia won 5-4 on penalties after a 1-1 extra time draw. Iran led the semifinal 1-0 at half-time.

Iran, winners in 1968, 1972 and 1976, started sluggishly but gradually built up their attacks to score in the 42nd minute after an error by Saudi goalkeeper Abdullah Al-Diayye.

Al-Diayye failed to hold the ball after a goalmouth confrontation with Iran's Abdolali Changiz and the Iranian sent a delicate pass to fellow-striker Shakh Changiz who slotted the ball home from close range.

### Karpov resigns chess game 32, gives Kasparov first win

MOSCOW (R) — Garry Kasparov, challenger for the world chess crown, won his first game Thursday in a marathon battle

against titleholder Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov gave up his hopes of retaining the title with a 6-0 score by resigning game 32 of the match.

It was not only Kasparov's first win in this match but the first of his life against Karpov in 35 attempts. Although it was Kasparov, playing white, who had sealed his 41st move in the adjournment envelope, a night of analysis convinced Karpov and his assistants that the challenger's extra pawn would be enough for a win.

Karpov now leads by 5-1.

## 71 countries invited to 1st World Indoor Athletics Games

PARIS (R) — Seventy-one countries have been invited to the inaugural World Indoor Athletics Games in Paris next month with some expenses paid, International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) President Primo Nebiolo said here Friday.

Nebiolo said new resources created by a realistic approach to the problems of television and commercialisation had enabled the IAAF to assist participating countries without risking the finances of the organising country.

The IAAF, following a principle established for the 1983 World Championships in Helsinki, had offered travel and living costs to 347 athletes and 92 officials from 71 countries, he told a news conference.

Nearly 40 countries have so far said they will attend the games at the Bercy Sports Palace on January 18 and 19, including some covering all their own expenses.

The U.S. (30) and Canada (13) are bringing more than their subsidised quotas of 22 and eight respectively. But some countries are not taking up the full offer, such as East Germany (five of an allowance of 17) and Britain (nine of 17).

Nebiolo, explaining the small

East German participation, said with a laugh that they sent only winners. He said he did not yet know exactly which athletes would take part but was sure both the U.S. and the Soviet Union would send good squads.

"The World Games in Paris will be the biggest indoor event ever organised," he said.

West Germany have already told the organisers their team will include two Olympic gold medalists — high-jumper Dietmar Moegenburg and shot-putter Claudia Losch.

Nebiolo said the U.S. town of Indianapolis, with a stadium providing covered seating for 52,000 spectators, was making a strong bid to hold the next World Indoor Games.

He said the Paris games would be covered by Eurovision and predicted that further television contracts would be concluded shortly for coverage in the U.S. and Canada, as well as Japan.

Nebiolo said next year's IAAF programme would include a first Marathon World Cup in Hiroshima on April 14 and 15, which would also be a 'Marathon of Peace' to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the Japanese city.

## Kriek fined in NSW Open

SYDNEY (R) — American Johan Kriek collected a \$500 fine after a fiery quarter-final victory over compatriot Marty Davis in the New South Wales (NSW) Open Tennis Championship at White City Friday.

Top-seeded Kriek, who eventually won 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, was warned in the first set for an audible obscenity and collected a penalty point in the second set for racket abuse.

Grand Prix supervisor Bill Gil-

mour imposed the fine for the first offence.

Kriek's next opponent will be unseeded Sammy Giammalva, who also came out on top in another all-American quarter-final against Bill Scanlon, the number 10 seed. Giammalva, who is yet to drop a set, won 7-6, 6-3.

South African Kevin Curren, runner-up to Mats Wilander in last week's Australian Open, and local favourite John Fitzgerald will meet in the other semifinal after nailbiting victories.

Curren, seeded three, saved four match points en route to his 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 win over Ben Testerman of the U.S., while Fitzgerald needed three tie-breaks to dispose of American Tom Gulikson 7-6, 6-7, 7-6.

## Ashe predicts victory for U.S. in Davis Cup final

NEW YORK (R) — Two years ago in an attempt to throttle the serve-and-volley expertise of the U.S. Davis Cup team, the French built an indoor clay court at the Palais des Sports in Grenoble to host the final.

France's expensive gamble did not greatly worry U.S. Davis Cup captain Arthur Ashe, and he went on record before the tie as predicting an easy 4-1 victory. Ashe's boldness proved to be well-founded and the Americans duly won all but one match.

But Ashe is not quite so confident about this year's final against Sweden, to be held on December 16-18 in Gothenburg's Scandinavium arena on another specially-built indoor clay court.

"I think we will win, but it is too tough to go with a score on this one," said Ashe, captain since 1981. "Two years ago I guessed the score right but I'm not sure with this one."

The U.S. team, announced last week, will comprise John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Peter Fleming and Jimmy Arias.

Mats Wilander, Henrik Sundstrom, Anders Jarryd and Stefan Edberg will represent Sweden.

In the latest computer rankings for the definite singles players McEnroe is first, Connors third and Wilander fourth.

Swedish non-playing captain Hans Olsson has not yet decided between Jarryd, ranked sixth, and Sundstrom, seventh, for the last singles place.

The major reason Ashe is not making an early prediction is the clay surface, which is the Swedish team's best surface and the Americans' worst.

The U.S. Davis Cup team has lost only twice since McEnroe began playing regularly in 1979 — both on clay in Buenos Aires.

The Americans have not played one match on clay this year but Sweden have played two ties on clay in Bastad, beating Paraguay.

and Czechoslovakia 5-0 in the semifinals.

Individually as well the Swedish players have much stronger clay court records.

Wilander won the French Open in 1982 and was runner-up in 1983. Sundstrom, expected to be the other singles player, won the prestigious Monte Carlo clay court tournament this season, beating Wilander, and was a quarter-finalist at the French Open.

McEnroe and Connors have yet to win a clay court title in Europe. McEnroe lost the French Open Championship to Lendl in five sets this year and Connors has never reached that final.

"It has everything to do with how the match is going to be waged," said Ashe, referring to the clay court surface. "We would be decided and clear favourites on a fast, hard court, but now we are slight favourites."

Bolstering Ashe's hopes in the Grenoble experience, when the court played a little faster than was originally expected.

"It should be fairly similar to Grenoble if only because when you are putting down a clay court in a hurry the one thing you don't want is a lumpy clay court," said Ashe.

"To guard against that worst-case scenario you go completely the other way and pack it in so

dense that it becomes faster than you really want it. That was like Grenoble."

While members of the Swedish team, including Wilander and Edberg, played on grass in the Australian Open, neither McEnroe nor Connors has played a tournament in a month.

McEnroe last played on November 5, beating Wilander in the Stockholm final. He missed the month of November because of a three-week suspension and then pulled out of the Australian Open because of an injured left wrist.

Connors, whose wife Patti is expecting their second child on December 21, has not played since losing to Lendl in the semifinal of the London Grand Prix a month ago.

Ashe, however, is not too concerned with the long lay-offs of his key players. The American team should have plenty of practice time, Ashe said, as Connors, Fleming and McEnroe are expected to arrive in Gothenburg early.

He added that despite the wrist injury, he expected McEnroe to be able to play at full strength.

The United States have won the cup a record 28 times and last won in 1982, defeating France. The Swedes were runners-up last year to Australia and won the cup for the first and only time in 1975, defeating Czechoslovakia.

## European clubs' 'Supercup' set for next month

ZURICH (R) — The annual 'Supercup' clash between the holders of the European Cup and the Cupwinners' Cup will take place in Turin on January 16, the European Football Union (UEFA) announced Friday.

UEFA had said there would be no Supercup match this season because European Cup Winners' Liverpool and Italy's Juventus Turin, holder of the Cup Winners' Cup trophy, were unable to agree

on a suitable date.

However, UEFA said they had been able to reach agreement with the two clubs following the draws for the three major UEFA club competitions here Friday.

UEFA added that in a departure from previous practice only one match would be played. If for any reason Turin was unable to stage the game it would take place in another Italian town.

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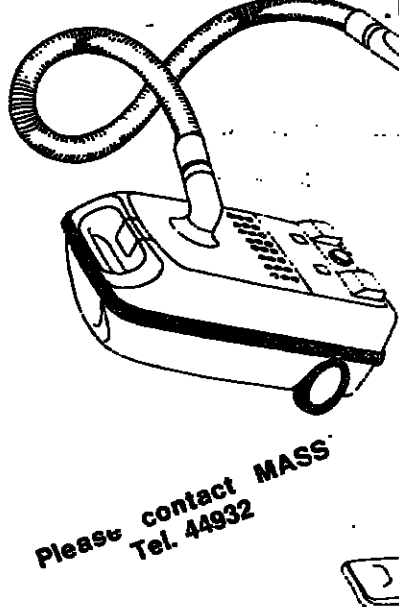
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## North Sea producers endanger market security, Indonesian oil minister says

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia said Thursday that Britain and Norway would threaten oil market security if they linked their official prices to free market forces.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto told Reuters the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was very concerned that the two North Sea oil producers appeared ready to regularly set prices according to the free or "spot" market.

Neither is a member of OPEC. He said, new pricing systems would make the world crude market unstable, hurting all oil producers.

Asked if this might start a price war, he said: "We know where it starts but we certainly don't know where it ends."

He said the OPEC ministers meeting next week would probably agree to keep the 13-member group's output at 16 million barrels a day (b/d), cut from 17.5 million in October to protect the OPEC benchmark price of \$29 a barrel.

Dr. Subroto, who chairs the

next meeting, said one of its main goals was to adjust differentials, the price gap between the OPEC crude benchmark and that for other grades of oil.

He said the October cut was based on the assumption that winter weather in the northern hemisphere would be normal, with normal use of stocks and no rise in non-OPEC output.

"The intention at that time was to return to the official ceiling of 17.5 million b/d if and when the spot price approached the official price, particularly if and when the spot price exceeded the official price," he said.

Asked if it was likely the cut would continue, he replied: "It looks that way."

Dr. Subroto said the weather had not been normal, consumers had used far more than usual and non-OPEC production had been increasing.

He predicted that prices would strengthen during the last weeks of the year and the first months of 1985 as consumers replenished their stocks.

### Qatari minister says OPEC will retain output ceiling

Meanwhile Qatari minister of finance and petroleum Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani was quoted Thursday as saying he expects OPEC's ministerial meeting in Geneva on Dec. 19 to maintain its current production ceiling.

In an interview with the Qatari daily Al Rayyah, Sheikh Abdul Aziz said: "According to present indications on the oil market, I expect the current 16 million barrels per day production ceiling to be maintained until new developments arise that will necessitate considering changing it."

The minister said he saw no economic justification at present to make Norway or any other non-OPEC producer cut prices "because such behaviour is contrary to expected changes in the supply and demand situation, which are expected to lead to an upward trend in prices."

The minister said he believed Norway and other producers would think twice before taking their decision this time in order to avoid endangering the world economy.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz added that stockpiles of oil companies in most consuming nations had reached a critically low level.

He said the companies had drawn down up to three million b/d from reserves — "A rate much higher than ordinary withdrawals at this time of the year."

He said he believed this would have an impact in coming months on both production and price levels.

He said that a special OPEC committee which met in Kuwait last week had reached agreement in principle on oil price differentials which would be submitted at the Geneva meeting.

Without going into details, he said that if approved the agreement would strengthen the market situation and prop up OPEC's price structure.

## GCC, EC study trade accord

KUWAIT (R) — The European Community (EC) and Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are studying prospects for a trade and economic cooperation pact, a senior Community official said here Thursday.

Mr. Christopher Audland, director general for energy of the EC Commission, said exploratory talks were underway "which I hope will lead to a successful conclusion."

The oil-rich Gulf council, grouping Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, is the Community's third largest export market behind the United States and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) bloc, he said.

The Gulf council states buy 33 percent of their combined imports from the Community, and together form its largest single, external source of oil supplies, Mr. Audland told a news conference.

He was speaking after two days of talks between commission officials and the general secretariat of the Kuwait-based Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Mr. Audland said no changes were planned in quotas and duties on exports of petrochemicals by the Gulf states, which want easier access to European markets.

Some Community nations are concerned that Gulf producers will flood their markets with petrochemicals and refined products as new export plants are brought on stream in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in coming years.

In turn, Gulf fears over protectionist measures have grown since the Community recently slapped a 13.5 per cent duty on methanol imports from Saudi Arabia after the kingdom passed its duty-free quota of 256,000 European Currency Units (ECU) (around \$200,000) for 1984. No limits are placed on volume.

Mr. Audland said that although Community and Gulf officials had discussed duties and quotas, "we've not reached a stage of making specific proposals (for changes)."

He added, however, the Gulf council states had indicated this would be a prominent issue in talks on any trade and economic cooperation agreement.

The EC, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was unable to change duty rates at will, but would retain an "essentially liberal" trade policy, he added.

Mr. Audland said he had drawn attention during his visit to the possible merits of pricing oil sales in the ECU, which he said had been significantly more stable over the past two years than the dollar, in which most international oil trade is conducted.

The ECU was already recognised as a valid trading currency by Japan, the Soviet Union and certain European nations which did not belong to the Community, he said.

"We raised the idea and suggested this might be considered," but no firm proposals had been put forward, he said.

Meanwhile, oil usage in the Community was up about five per cent this year, the first rise off an annual basis since 1978, within an overall four per cent increase in energy consumption over 1983, he said.

The rise was due mainly to the nine-month-old British coal strike, Mr. Audland said.

Mr. Audland will visit Jordan this week to hold talks with Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour and Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib.

During the visit an agreement will be signed by the three officials concerning assistance from the EC for setting up an energy planning unit in Jordan.

## ICI buys Beatrice Chemical

LONDON (R) — Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), one of Britain's largest industrial companies, said Thursday it was buying the chemical operations of American conglomerate Beatrice in a \$750 million cash deal.

The Beatrice chemical group produces reinforced plastics for use in aerospace, defence and sports goods industries and also markets a wide range of specialty chemicals such as leather finishes, inks and lubricants.

Industry analysts said ICI was trying to diversify from bulk chemicals such as plastics, which have suffered from low demand and overcapacity in recent years, into the specialty chemicals field which appeared to have greater growth potential.

They said prospects appeared bleak in ICI's traditional areas, especially because Gulf countries were now entering the field to add to the overcapacity problems.

"In a single move, this immediately puts ICI among the world leaders in high-growth advanced materials... and enhances the spread of our existing successful operations in the USA," ICI Chairman John Harvey-Jones said.

ICI, which is expected to make a profit of £1 billion (\$1.2 billion) this year, made its first major acquisition in the United States in 1971 with the takeover of the Atlas Chemical Company.

ICI Director Phil Harvey told reporters that the company had faced intense competition from other groups to buy Beatrice Chemical, which the Chicago-based group announced was up for sale last summer.

Stock market analysts said this was reflected in the high price being paid.

## OPEC study rejects conventional method of growth measurement

VIENNA (OPECNA) — A study just published here maintains that the conventional method of computing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is both "outdated and inaccurate."

The study, published by the OPEC Fund for International Development, which commissioned it in association with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, was carried out by Prof. Thomas Stauffer, an American academic, who currently teaches at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna. He was assisted by Dr. Frank Lennox.

The analysis, which forms part of an on-going exercise, argues that the GDP of oil exporting countries is "exaggerated" because their "income" is due to the consumption of depletable oil resources and, hence, is "liquidation of capital, not income."

The study proposes that actual relative levels of OPEC foreign aid, compared with non-depletable GDP, are very high.

In the case of Kuwait, they amount to some 25-plus per cent of non-depletable GDP, while for OPEC as a whole, the aid incidence approaches five per cent — almost twice the conventionally reported figure.

Prof. Stauffer states that measuring the "real" income of oil producing countries is a new problem, since it emerged after the increase in oil revenues in 1973.

The post-1973 "prosperity" in these countries, although real, was "special" in the sense that it was predicated on the "irreversible consumption of a finite, exhaustible resource," he said.

Oil income, he argues, is "transient" and better tools are needed to analyse the economic performance of oil producing states

than those in use at present.

The current methods by which GDP is worked out do not take into account the fact that oil or minerals are "wasting assets. It is recognised that oil income is special, but there is no established technique for accounting for its special nature."

Prof. Stauffer holds that in order to correctly analyse the GDP of oil production countries, current methods should be generalised to include a "depletion charge" and a "wasting asset effect."

The former will represent that part of the oil or resource "income," which is not income, but rather "consumption of capital."

The American professor maintains that the question is not "academic," because the interpretation of "income" has major practical implications.

He draws a distinction between "growth" and "expansion," explaining that "income" which is generated by the value of the wasting asset is really a form of capital expansion.

Income resulting from the investment of oil wealth is genuinely a form of income. The two components must, therefore, be treated quite separately.

Prof. Stauffer argues that the distinction between the two forms is "critical," because the income share attributable to the mineral resource is not "income," but really a "liquidation of capital."

Conventional methods, he adds, treat "income" from a depletable source exactly as if it were income produced from a factory or a farm, which are both replaceable and maintainable.

For countries which depend heavily on oil or other minerals, this leads to an "over-statement of their income," leading to distortions

Prof. Stauffer advocates a "dynamic adjustment" method of computing income. This consists of estimating the total impact of "oil-derived rents" upon the host country's income, approximating with the overall dependence of the economy in each year upon the rent derived from the exhaustible resource in that year.

He contends that the "dynamic adjustment" method would lead to a broader definition of national income. Thus, "oil-independent" or "rent-independent" GDP would still be lower than "non-depletable" GDP, because it would include the effects of spending oil or mineral rents, as well as the direct contribution of those rents on the producing sector's GDP.

Prof. Stauffer selects four OPEC countries to test his method: "Low absorbers" Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and "high absorbers" Nigeria and Venezuela.

He also applies his method to Norway and the United States, arguing that his analysis is valid whether the country concerned is an industrialised or a non-industrialised oil or mineral exporter.

The professor's analysis shows that Kuwait's oil — independent GDP is about one-half to three-quarters of the pro forma non-depletable GDP and represents no more than 14 per cent of the reported total GDP.

The "dynamic adjustment", due to government spending of oil revenues, is unusually small because a large fraction of oil receipts is saved abroad.

A significant fraction of non-depletable GDP is itself generated by the government's domestic spending of its large income earned from its foreign investment portfolio.

STRASBOURG (R) — The European Parliament Thursday rejected the European Community (EC) 1985 budget for only the second time in its history.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly to throw out the budget, forcing the 10 nation group on to an emergency financing system next month.

Parliament's resolution rejecting the budget said the \$19 billion draft submitted by national governments was unacceptable

because it would not be enough to cover 12 months expenditure.

Only several British Conservative and Danish members spoke against the budget rejection.

Mr. Shelagh Roberts (Britain.

Conservative) said the reasons given for throwing it out were specious and that parliament was trying to expand its budgetary powers.

The council of ministers has rejected parliamentary demands.

## Parliament rejects '85 EC budget

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed below their higher levels on profit taking but the undertone remains firm, dealers said. The FTSE 100 index was up 7.9 at 1204.6 after having touched a record high 1207.9.

Government bonds showed net gains of up to 1/4 point, having been marked higher at the outset following the larger than expected fall in Thursday's U.S. M1.

However, slightly easier sterling in line with lower spot crude oil prices stemmed their advance. The 0.3 per cent rise in the U.K. November retail price was in line with expectations.

Gold was lower and North Americans mixed.

Institutional buying and press speculation the British government may have scope to cut taxes by £3 billion helped demand for equities, dealers said. ICI rose 26p to 714 following Thursday's news it will buy the chemical operations of Beatrice Foods of the U.S.

British Telecom added 2p to 100, having touched 101 1/2, as small investor selling failed to meet institutional demand. The stock was issued at 50p part paid earlier this month.

Insurances met demand following Thursday's suspension of Hambro Life at 495p which triggered speculation of a possible bid for the company.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.1890/1900	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3213/16	Canadian dollars
	3.1023/45	West German marks
	3.5000/50	Dutch guilders
	2.5570/5600	Swiss francs
	62.28/32	Belgian francs
	9.5025/5125	French francs
	1911.5/2.5	Italian lire
	247.80/95	Japanese yen
	8.8425/8525	Swedish crowns
	8.9520/9620	Norwegian crowns
	11.0975/1100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	320.00/320.50	U.S. dollars

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is no day to take any chances for illusive and confused conditions can be very much in the picture, and you need to know actual and true facts, which may be hard to obtain.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Unless you are alert you will find that co-workers could upset production badly, so use care. The evening is best for recreation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure you count the cost for any amusements you have in mind, or you will later regret extravagance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may not find it easy to come to an understanding with family, so try to understand their views better.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Much care must be exercised in driving in order to avoid possible accidents. Listen carefully to what others say.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be most careful in handling any financial affairs otherwise you could lose a good deal of money. Drive carefully this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) You want to get everything in fine working order around you, but don't rush otherwise you could make costly errors.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) You want to run away from limiting conditions, but don't tread on the toes of others in so doing. Use tact.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) A friend may be out of sorts today and criticize you, so laugh and let it go at that. Later avoid a group for recreation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use much tact in the business world today and keep out of trouble. Don't jeopardize your good name.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Some new plan needs more study before you get it in motion, since there are bound to be small errors in it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get uptight about some account which seems exorbitant to you, but study it further and you will know exactly what is best.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) An associate may not be very understanding today, but keep him, and tomorrow all will be well again. Seek entertainment tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will always have to study matters thoroughly since there is a tendency here to see things in rose-colored hues which are not practical or what they seem to be. However, your progeny would do well as an artist or whatever profession requires vision and imagery.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Uncle Stanley, why is it called 'interest' rates if nobody's 'interested' in paying it?"

## Peanuts

Panel 1: YET, MA'AM... I'M WHAT IS KNOWN AS A "LATCHKEY" KID.

Panel 2: WE GO HOME TO AN EMPTY HOUSE EVERY DAY AFTER SCHOOL, AND LET OURSELVES IN WITH OUR LATCHKEYS...

Panel 3: YES, MA'AM, WE'RE A GROWING BREED.

Panel 4: NO, MA'AM, WE HAVE NO PLAN TO TAKE OVER THE WORLD.

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

Panel 1: A man is sleeping in bed while a woman looks at her watch.

Panel 2: A man is sleeping in bed while a woman looks at her watch.

Panel 3: WHY DID YOU HAVE TO TURN OFF MY FAVORITE PROGRAM AND WAKE ME UP!!

## Andy Capp

Panel 1: LOOK, IF HOW I GO ON DOESN'T SUIT YOU, WE'LL NOT FINISH WITH ME AND START AFRESH WITH A NEW BLOKE!

Panel 2: THUMP!

Panel 3: AND ADMIT I'M BEATEN? NEVER!!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sablin

ACROSS

1. Yacht
2. Grumpy one
3. Channel late
4. Avoid direct answers
5. Mislay
6. On target
7. Pseudonym
8. US section
9. Informer
10. Bete noire
11. For one
12. Sift
13. Gloom
14. Strike out
15. Golden time
16. Timidity
17. Popular doll
18. "Norma" —
19. Nastiness on the court
20. Commercial
21. First step to stardom
22. Baffling problem
23. Dogpatch Delay
24. State to Brigitte
25. Loud honk
26. Comedian
27. Won
28. Estuary
29. Hol-ehol
30. Pathways
31. Cake designer
32. O of a time
33. Something of value
34. Not one country style
35. Virginia —
36. Suspicious
37. Down
38. Pottery fragment
39. Membrane
40. Acts the
41. Turk, chief
42. Communication
43. Net
44. Road-ruler
45. Balaam's transportation
46. Not here, not there
47. Ripped off
48. Soviet lake
49. Deception
50. Ette of the comics
51. Repair a boat
52. Trussed
53. Studio aide
54. Dull-witted
55. "Jesse" parent
56. Pa. city
57. Stumps
58. Posted
59. Bourneful
60. S. Afr. city
61. Max. heard
62. Pleasure
63. Craft
64. Printing term
65. Marked up
66. Author Ludwig
67. Unaffected
68. "Rides Again"
69. Addict
70. Scout rouser
71. Scrub
72. Jockey
73. Mean
74. "Rides Again"
75. Addict
76. Scout rouser
77. Scrub
78. Jockey
79. Mean
80. Simple sugar

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ESTIDIP BUSH PAIR  
CHINA ANITA LORE  
RIVEN GIRON EDOE  
UPSIDEDOWN ALAM  
HIP CATERS  
PAID USAR REMP  
OLIO ODDIE LEASE  
DISCERNIBLE ALAR  
STAINLESS STEEL  
RABIA SUIP DIV  
MARSAINA TOR  
ALAN HOPSPOTURD  
YVIO ARER ARU  
BIEN ITEN TENIE  
ENDS RAKE ORDER



# Shultz prepared for 'serious, positive' talks with Gromyko

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday he was prepared for "serious, positive, constructive discussions" with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and promised the NATO allies would be fully consulted.

Speaking after a two-day meeting of NATO's 16 foreign ministers, Mr. Shultz said he hoped his Geneva talks on Jan. 7 and 8 would produce agreement on new arms control negotiations.

But he cautioned: "Maybe nothing will happen and that will be the end of it, or maybe it will take longer."

NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington said he was absolutely sure the Americans would negotiate seriously, but it was important not to raise unrealistic expectations. "If these things were easy, they'd have been solved long ago," he said.

The NATO ministers stressed in a communiqué the particular importance of maintaining consultations.

Mr. Shultz said: "We were counselled to show patience, to go

without illusions and not to expect things to go too fast."

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the Geneva meeting was only "the beginning of the beginning."

Mr. Shultz said the West European allies had made clear their special interest in seeing medium-range nuclear missiles discussed in any future negotiations and he had given them assurances on this.

The communiqué emphasised the allies' determination to continue deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe in the absence of a concrete negotiation result.

Belgium and the Netherlands, wavering over decisions due next year to base cruise missiles, both endorsed the statement.

Sir Geoffrey said the allies stood united in resolute determination to proceed with deployment and Mr. Shultz said he was sure the Dutch and Belgians would be "very much part of that process."

Sir Geoffrey and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the importance of developing a broad range of East-West contacts.

At Mr. Genscher's initiative, the ministers called for a meeting at political level in August of all 35 signatory states to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe "on the assumption that the international climate would make this appropriate."

The ministers stressed that the NATO countries "remain ready to play our full part in a realistic effort to bring about an improved East-West relationship and increased cooperation."

They called for regular bilateral high-level contacts between the blocs and urged the Soviet Union and its allies "to adopt a similarly

positive approach towards genuine détente."

The communiqué appealed for substantial negotiated reductions in nuclear weapons, but set no specific aim for U.S.-Soviet talks on space weapons.

Asked if Washington was prepared to trade off its Star Wars programme for a space-based defence against nuclear missiles, Mr. Shultz said: "I don't quite know how you bargain about a research programme, but you can certainly talk about it."

He said President Reagan was still discussing how space weapons should be approached in future negotiations and he made clear that the president had yet to finalise the U.S. position on other aspects of the Geneva talks.

Lord Carrington joked that the United States was blamed if it had a negotiating strategy before consulting its allies and blamed if it came to Brussels without one.

"I thought Secretary Shultz trod that tightrope with great delicacy," he said.

## Gandhi, opposition trade charges

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and opposition leaders were locked in an election campaign war of words Friday over whether India's security was threatened.

In some of the most bitter exchanges since the campaign started 14 days ago, the two sides appeared determined to make the issue the key point of the Dec. 24 poll.

"We have a right to know whether the opposition wants the country to remain intact or break up," Mr. Gandhi told a campaign rally in the southern state of Kerala.

The speech was in line with his ruling Congress (I) Party's publicity campaign of stressing that only it can save India from "des-

tabilising forces in and outside the country."

However former Prime Minister Moraji Desai accused Mr. Gandhi of using alarmist talk of war with neighbouring countries to frighten people into reelecting the Congress (I).

"We are 700 million people with a world-reputed army. We to anyone who tries to attack us. No one dares raise so much as a finger against us," Mr. Desai, a Janata Party leader, told a rally in the southern city of Bangalore.

Mr. Gandhi said an example of the opposition's encouragement to forces of disintegration was its attitude to the Sikh crisis.

He said the opposition originally backed Sikh demands for

greater autonomy but now denied it ever supported them.

Another former prime minister, Charan Singh, leader of the biggest opposition grouping, the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP), said Mr. Gandhi's charge of opposition support to Sikh extremists was tragic.

Mr. Gandhi seemed "to believe in the maxim that even a big lie, repeated often, can be made to appear as truth," he said.

Mr. Desai said there was no better comment on Congress (I)'s security record than the assassination of the prime minister's mother Indira Gandhi.

"When a government fails to protect the life of its prime minister what guarantee is there that it can safeguard the lives of millions?" he said.

## UNESCO chief hopes U.S. may review pullout decision

PARIS (R) — UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow was quoted as saying there was still a chance that the United States might review its decision to withdraw from the Paris-based U.N. agency by the end of this year.

Claude Estier, chairman of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, said Mr. Mbow had attributed the possibility to pressure being put on the Reagan administration from within the United States.

The UNESCO chief was encouraged by the fact that Washington had not yet submitted a final notice of withdrawal, Mr. Estier said. Mr. Mbow was reported as saying that several authoritative U.S. bodies had opposed a pullout, notably the National American Commission for UNESCO and the Academy of

Science.

"So while it's very probable that the U.S. will pull out at the end of the year, there is still a chance that during the next three weeks it will review its decision," Mr. Mbow said.

The United States announced its withdrawal in December 1983, a move which will deprive UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) of 25 per cent of its budget. A senior Reagan administration official said last week there was little chance of the U.S. remaining in UNESCO after Dec. 31.

Mr. Estier quoted Mr. Mbow as saying that it was possible the United States might decide to stay another year so that reforms it had been demanding could be implemented.

## Close race predicted in Belize elections

BELIZE CITY (R) — The people of Belize voted Friday in the first general elections since their country, a haven of stability in turbulent Central America, won independence from Britain three years ago.

The ballot is for the 28 seats in the legislature and Pits George Price's People's United Party (PUP) against the conservative United Democratic Party (UDP). The small Christian Democratic Party (CDP) is running in two constituencies.

Results are expected early Saturday and party officials predicted a close race, saying the election could end Price's 30-year domination of political life in this country of 150,000 wedged between Mexico and Guatemala.

But even the defeat of the 55-year-old prime minister would be unlikely to result in major changes of foreign and domestic policies. While the PUP tends to portray its rivals as unfettered capitalists and the UDP has attempted to paint the ruling party as left-wing militants, the two have much in common, to judge from their election platforms.

"This election has more to do with personalities than with issues," a Belize businessman said, reflecting the views of many. "What this is really about is whether the people are tired of Price or not."

Leaders of both parties are firm in their insistence that the 1,800-strong British military garrison must remain to deter Guatemala from enforcing a century-old territorial claim.

The British presence, politicians here say, helped Belize stay out of the conflicts that brought civil war to three of Central America's seven nations.

Government leaders say they are convinced the UDP would tie Belize more closely to the United States, the dominant power in Central America, and risk involvement in the region's troubles.

"The first thing the UDP would do is establish a clear line with the United States, turning our country into a U.S. satellite," Economic Development Minister Said Musa said in an interview with Reuters on the eve of the poll.

UDP leader Manuel Esquivel denied such plans. "We want the British to remain," he said. "And we will do everything in our power to assure they stay. We don't want the British to be replaced by U.S. troops because we know this would destroy us in the conflict in Central America."

## U.K. looks for new thaw in visit by Gorbachev

LONDON (R) — Soviet politician Mikhail Gorbachev flies to Britain Saturday on a visit reflecting a steady thaw in relations between the two countries and boosting his own standing as heir apparent to President Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Gorbachev, the most senior Soviet leader to visit Britain in a decade, will have "very full" talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, British officials said.

They expect no dramatic results from Mr. Gorbachev's week-long visit but consider it among the more significant of a series of contacts over the past 18 months.

British officials insisted Mrs. Thatcher would not be preparing the ground for next year's Geneva talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a possible resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

They described her role as that of an interlocutor putting, principally, the British and European viewpoint on the nuclear arms race.

Moscow has made it clear it intends to press its demands, so far rejected by London, for the inclusion of Britain's nuclear deterrent in East-West bargaining. Mrs. Thatcher, while seeking warmer Anglo-Soviet relations, is also likely to raise the West's differences with Moscow over its presence in Afghanistan and Soviet human rights.

The visit by Mr. Gorbachev, 53, is being ranked by British officials beside those of Mr. Gromyko 10 years ago, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin in 1967 and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev almost 30 years ago. Mr. Gorbachev, chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, holds no government post. But as a member of the Communist Party politburo, he effectively has cabinet rank.

As one of a new generation of Soviet leaders, a special effort is being made to enable him to see what a Western country is like.

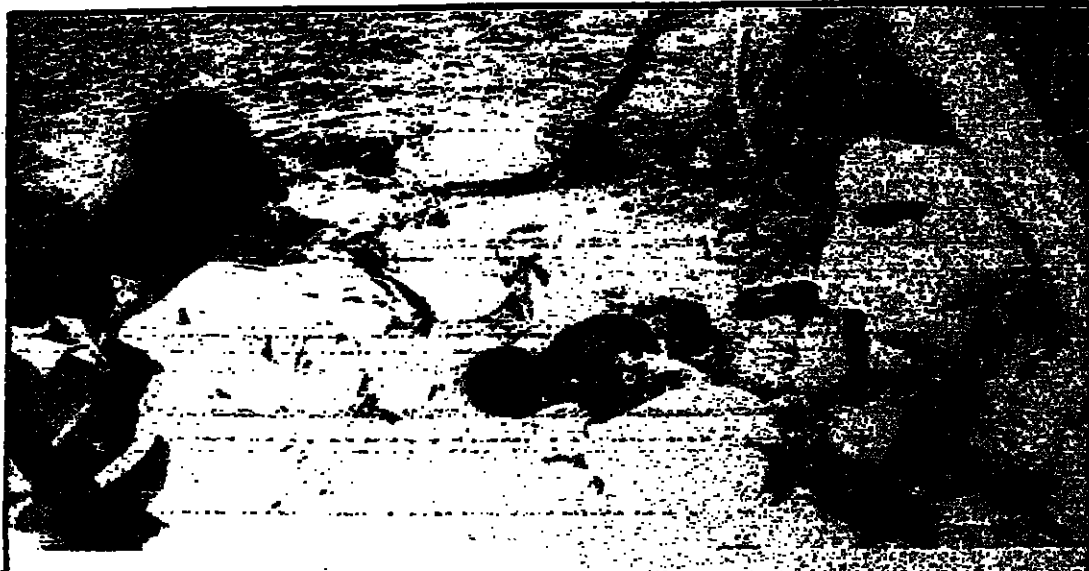
His visit, at the invitation of the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, includes a tour of an Oxford car plant, a trip to Edinburgh, and sightseeing around London.

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam (R) — China and Thailand backed a failed plot to overthrow the Vietnamese government which involved killing French diplomats, a prosecutor told a court Friday.

Prosecutor Tran Te also said the United States knew of the plan. He was speaking at the opening of the supreme court trial of 21 Vietnamese — many of them former soldiers of what was the South Vietnamese army until the Communists took over the South in 1975. They are accused of taking part in the coup attempt and could be executed if found guilty of charges of treason and espionage.

Mr. Tran Te said the defendants were among about 120 rebels who planned to kill or kidnap French diplomats and technicians working in Vietnam, sabotage Soviet ships, and flood the country with forged banknotes to cripple the economy.

The prosecutor said China fin-



**HUNGRY CHILDREN:** Pathetic figures of young children huddled on the ground at an unidentified refugee camp in Ethiopia recently. The United Nations Children's Fund are helping at this camp. Despite overseas relief aid hundreds are still dying in the drought-stricken country (AP wirephoto)

## U.N. urges boycott of S. African arms

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Security Council has unanimously called on the nations of the world to strengthen the arms embargo on South Africa by refusing to buy arms manufactured there.

The 15 council members approved a resolution that noted that South Africa's growing domestic arms industry diluted the effect of the mandatory arms embargo, which the United Nations established in 1977.

The resolution, introduced by the Netherlands, is not binding. Security Council member's statements on the vote reflected concern about violence and unrest that have erupted as protests against apartheid have intensified in recent months.

South African Ambassador Kurt Von Schrinding immediately declared, "it is an illusion to believe that an attempt to hinder the

export of arms by South Africa will succeed."

The resolution says that no nation "should contribute to South Africa's arms production capability by purchasing arms manufactured in South Africa."

Dutch permanent representative Max Van Der Stoep said South Africa boasted of its rapidly growing arms industry.

The resolution, drafted by a special Security Council committee on South Africa, calls for a boycott of all South African-made weapons, ammunition and military vehicles.

Meanwhile two anti-apartheid activists, arrested Wednesday as they ended a three-month sit-in at the British consulate in Durban, South Africa, were charged Thursday with high treason in the Durban regional court.

They will be among eight defendants in a major treason trial of

government opponents set for next year. If convicted, they could face the death penalty.

Lawyers for the accused, who led opposition to a new constitution which continues to exclude the country's black majority from central government, say the state intends to call 150 witnesses and expects the trial to last 18 months.

Archie Gumede, 70, one of three presidents of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and Paul David, 40, of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) were remanded in custody until Dec. 21, when the possibility of bail will be discussed.

The other six defendants all work for organisations affiliated to the UDF, a multiracial group formed last year to oppose the new constitution and the apartheid system of racial segregation.

## Swiss Parliament favours U.N. entry

BERNE (R) — The Swiss Parliament has voted in favour of Switzerland joining the United Nations, leaving the way clear for a final decision in a national referendum.

After almost 40 years of public controversy over whether Switzerland should join, the Council of States (Upper House) voted 24 to 16 in favour of entry into the international organisation.

This gave a final parliamentary blessing to the move which the National Council (Lower House) approved in March.

Political commentators say Switzerland's long tradition of political neutrality will be key to whether the country votes the same way in the referendum which is not likely to take place at least

until the end of next year.

Some government officials doubt the vote will be positive. The last of a series of annual polls in June showed 44 per cent against, 34 in favour and 22 undecided.

Switzerland's membership has been debated since the U.N. was founded after the World War II. The organisation has one of its seats in the Swiss city of Geneva.

The government has pledged that any entry into the United Nations will be compatible with the cornerstone of Switzerland's foreign policy — constant and armed neutrality.

That pledge has not dispelled doubts that Swiss neutrality could be eroded by membership. Opponents argue the U.N. charter

does not recognise constant neutrality.

Article 2 of the charter says: "All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

Max Affolter, who led the opponents of U.N. entry in a debate in the Council of States, said rejection of involvement in political affairs abroad lay deep in every Swiss.

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert told the council the United Nations was simply a new way for Switzerland to maintain its traditional policy of independence.

## Seoul, Pyongyang to resume trade talks

SEOUL (R) — North and South Korea have agreed to resume postponed economic talks at the border village of Panmunjom on Jan. 17, government officials said Friday.

They said Seoul received a message from the chief North Korean delegate to the talks, Vice Trade Minister Li Song-Rok, agreeing to the date proposed by South Korea.

The talks were due to take place on Dec. 5, but were postponed by the North because of a gunbattle at Panmunjom on Nov. 23 in which three North Korean border guards and one from the South were killed.

North and South accused each other of starting the battle, prompted by a Soviet defector, Vasily Yakovlevich Matuzok, who crossed to the South across the military demarcation line dividing the two Koreas.

## Stroke partially paralyses artificial heart patient

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Artificial heart patient William Schroeder was partially paralysed by a stroke Tuesday night but was able to respond to doctors within hours, a medical spokesman said.

The medical director of the Humana Heart Institute, where Mr. Schroeder last month became the second person to receive a man-made heart, said he was encouraged by the patient's early signs of recovery.

Doctors said they would begin tests to determine the cause of the stroke.

It left Mr. Schroeder partially paralysed on his right side. But medical director Dr. Allan Lansing said he was encouraged by the fact that the patient had regained consciousness and was alert.

Although his attempts at speech were unintelligible, Mr. Schroeder, 52, could move his left arm and leg at the doctors' request, and his right arm and leg when stimulated.

"He even smiled when I joked with him," Dr. Lansing said.

Dr. Lansing ruled out any mal-

function of the plastic and aluminium heart, saying: "His cardiac output was unchanged throughout this period (since the operation) so there was no failure of the drive system or the heart."

Dr. Lansing was a member of the surgical team which performed the artificial heart implant on Nov. 25 — only the second time such an operation has been tried.

The first such patient, Barney Clark, lived for 112 days after his surgery two years ago. Dr. Lansing said Mr. Schroeder suffered the stroke as he was eating dinner with wife Margaret. She said he first looked drowsy then fell unconscious.

As yet, the cause of the stroke is unknown. But Dr. Lansing said it might have been brought on by Mr. Schroeder's diabetes, a narrowing of an artery carrying blood to the brain, or a cerebral haemorrhage.

Asked about the prospects for recovery, Dr. Lansing replied: "It is too early to say anything conclusive."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A6  
 ♥ AK83  
 ♦ A965  
 ♣ K7

**WEST** ♠ QJ9542  
 ♥ 95  
 ♦ 2  
 ♣ 10984

**EAST** ♠ 1083  
 ♥ J10742  
 ♦ K1074  
 ♣ A

**SOUTH** ♠ K7  
 ♥ Q3  
 ♦ Q63  
 ♣ QJ6532

The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
 2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass  
 3 NT Pass Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

This hand gave rise to a problem that appeared in the May issue of our new publication, "Goren Bridge Letter." Cover up the East and West hands, and tackle the problem as those readers saw it.

Over North's reverse bid of two hearts, South showed a minimum two-over-one response and a stopper in the unbid suit by bidding two no trump. North saw no reason to look for any other game.

West led the queen of spades, and declarer was about to play low from dummy reflexively, so that he could win the king and take the diamond finesse, when he wisely paused to count his tricks. He

had five sure tricks in the major suits, so he needed only four in the minors. If either minor suit broke 3-2, declarer could set up four tricks by tackling that suit. But he would have to guess which suit to tackle, and there was no guarantee that either suit would behave. What if both suits split 4-1?

After some thought, declarer discovered a safety play that would handle even that distribution. He won the ace of spades on the table, cashed the ace of diamonds and led a diamond toward his queen.

If both defenders followed, there was no problem. If East showed out on the second diamond lead, the queen would force the king and West's ten of diamonds would be exposed to a finesse to assure four tricks in the suit. If East had four diamonds to the king, he could not rise with the monarch without setting up the suit for South.

As the cards lay, East was forced to play low and declarer's queen won. But now that he had two tricks in diamonds, he needed only two more for his contract. So declarer abandoned the diamond suit and switched to a club to the king. No matter how the cards were divided, he could not be prevented from scoring two tricks in that suit for his contract.

## COLUMN

### Cigarette causes blast at firecracker factory

TAIPEI (R) — A worker who tried to light a cigarette blew up a firecracker factory, killing himself and injuring six other workers, police said Friday. Police said the explosion at the southern Yulin county on Wednesday demolished three buildings and a warehouse storing dynamite.

### Garbage piles up in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — Piles of garbage blocked many Tel Aviv streets Friday, and broker traffic lights caused large snarls as a municipal workers' strike entered its 10th day. Months of wrangling over budgetary matters between the municipality and Israel's ministries of the Interior and Finance had up-payed payment of salaries and brought the walkout. The government, which allocates most of the funds for municipalities, has accused Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat of over-spending. He has been told to dismiss 300 employees, raise local taxes and cut expenditures.

### Nobel Literature Prize winner dies

MADRID (R) — Spanish poet Vicente Aleixandre, who won the 1977 Nobel Prize for Literature after spending most of his life in bed, died during the night, hospital officials said Friday. Aleixandre, 86, had been in serious condition after an operation on Tuesday failed to stop intestinal bleeding. He died from kidney failure and haemorrhage shock shortly after being transferred from hospital to his Madrid home. He received the Nobel award at 79 after spending most of his life in bed, reflecting on his own isolation and putting it into verse. Doctors diagnosed he had tuberculosis of the kidneys in 1925.

### Pop star in critical condition

LONDON (R) — Pop star Mike Nolan of the group Bucks Fizz was put on a life-support machine after an operation to remove a blood clot from his brain. The 30-year-old singer was thrown through the windshield of the group's bus in a crash on Tuesday in which 15 people, including three other members of the group, were hurt. Hospital officials described his condition as slightly improved but still critical.

### Beatles win royalties case

LONDON (R) — The Beatles have won court backing for a multi-million-dollar claim against British record giant EMI for underpaid royalties. A judge ruled that many matters involving financial agreements between the pop group and the company during the Beatles' rise to fame in the 1960s needed investigation. The action was brought by Apple Corp Limited, owned by Beatles Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr and George Harrison and Yoko Ono, widow of the group's lyricist John Lennon, murdered in New York in 1980. Apple said after the court hearing its claim would run into millions of sterling. Accountants commissioned after the group split up in 1980 reported the Beatles had been underpaid by £2.3 million (\$2.7 million). Judge Peter Gibson, who said the high court should look into Apple's claims, said the 1960s was "the decade of the Beatles. Their songs were, and still are, enjoyed the world over." Gibson said EMI had agreed on the need for an investigation.

### Chinese engineer hangs himself

NEW YORK (R) — A Chinese engineer hanged himself from the roof of one of China's tallest buildings in New York after trying to defect and then changing his mind, police said. The engineer, 49, was in a six-member Chinese Ministry mission en route from New York to Guyana last Sunday when he suddenly decided to seek immigration officials at Kennedy Airport for asylum. Refusing to leave with the rest of his delegation, he met immigration officials in New York on Monday then left their office voluntarily. The next day Mr. Xin went to the Chinese mission here and asked to return to China, police said. They said he used a handkerchief and a necktie to hang himself Thursday from a beam in the roof of the Chinese residence building overlooking the Hudson River.